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# Horticultural Products Review

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## EXPORT SUMMARY

In February 1987, U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (countries other than Canada) continued strong. Despite a sharp drop in treenut sales, the value of exports came to \$173 million, 9 percent more than February 1986. Continued strong sales of fresh grapefruit, dried fruit, and wine more than offset lower earnings from fresh vegetables and treenuts. Grapefruit movement was 70 percent higher than in the previous February, and wine shipments more than doubled. Frozen french fry export volume was a third higher than a year earlier, and shipments of grape juice concentrate increased nearly sixfold. For the fiscal year to date (October 1986-February 1987), horticultural product exports to destinations other than Canada are 20 percent higher than the comparable period a year ago.

Data for Canada are not included because substantial quantities of shipments to Canada are not recorded.

[NOTICE: Beginning with this issue, the release date for this publication has been moved forward two weeks to allow inclusion of the most up-to-date trade data, which now are released by the Commerce Department 45 days following the end of the month]

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.



## UPDATE

## UPDATE

### General Developments

--The European Community has announced export subsidies for certain processed fruit and vegetable products. With the exception of the reintroduction of an export subsidy for tomato concentrates, the products and levels of subsidy are identical to those announced last year.

#### EUROPEAN COMMUNITY EXPORT REFUNDS FOR PROCESSED PRODUCTS European Currency Units (ECU) per Metric Ton (1 ECU=approx. \$1.15)

Tariff Chapter	Product	EC-10	Spain	Portugal
08.11	Cherries, pitted and brained, for destinations other than North America	133	--	133
20.02	Tomato concentrates, for destinations other than North America <u>1/</u>	60	60	60
20.04	Cherries preserved by sugar (drained, glaze, or crystallized), for destinations other than North America	302.2	--	302.2
20.06	Hazelnuts, other than mixtures	145.1	133.1	145.5
20.07	Orange juices not containing added substances with solids content of:			
	10° Brix but < 22° Brix	21	21	21
	22° Brix but < 33° Brix	42	42	42
	33° Brix but < 44° Brix	63	63	63
	44° Brix but < 55° Brix	84	84	84
	55° Brix or more	105	105	105

1/ Level for product with dry matter content of at least 28 percent but less than 30 percent. Other products to receive refunds in proportion to percentage dry matter.

SOURCE: Official Journal of the European Communities, No. L43

--The Government of Japan on March 6 gave permission to the Oregon Department of Agriculture's laboratory to test U.S. canned and bottled foods under the Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS) Program. The Oregon laboratory is the only one in the United States approved for general testing and is authorized to train the staff of U.S. canning plants which want to be authorized to use the JAS logo on products that meet the standards. The analysis and certification include tests for pesticide residues, food additives and preservatives, and trace elements. Product pre-testing will prevent the rejection of goods upon arrival in Japan and facilitate the movement of the product into the distribution channels.



--Jamaica has liberalized imports of a number of horticultural products as part of a tariff reform program. Products removed from quantitative restrictions and which are not subject to any other form of import protection include: fresh garlic, beets, and okra; peas other than pigeon peas, preserved for retail sale; fresh stone fruit; raisins; vegetable juices; frozen and canned corn; and roasted nuts.

Imports not subject to quantitative restrictions but subject to reference prices include: fresh berries; pickles; fresh pears; frozen fruit with added sugar; citrus peel; jams and jellies; canned fruit including pineapples, oranges and grapefruit segments; concentrated orange juice; concentrated and single strength grapefruit and lime juices; grape juice; and apple juice. Fresh grapes also are not subject to quantitative restrictions but are protected by reference prices and a 95-percent stamp tax applied to the reference price.

Quantitative restrictions continue to apply to: fresh apples; fresh potatoes, tomatoes, onions, beans, pigeon peas, carrots, peppers, cabbage, pumpkins, and lettuce; cooked carrots, beans and pigeon peas, preserved for retail sale; frozen carrots, beans and pigeon peas, unpacked (bulk); onions and tomatoes, preserved but not for immediate consumption; onions preserved in acetic acid; preserved tomatoes; and tomato paste, ketchup, and sauce.

U.S. exports of horticultural products to Jamaica were valued at \$6.1 million in 1986.

--Effective March 1, 1987, the labels of food products imported into Costa Rica must contain the following information in Spanish: product name; country of origin; volume in metric units; ingredients; and the name of the local distributor or representative. Stickers on the labels can be used to fulfill these requirements.

--Japan will implement a new sampling procedure for fruit treated with EDB (ethylene dibromide). The new procedure does not mean a change in the maximum permitted EDB residue of 130 PPB (parts per billion) for fresh fruit, but rather a choice between two testing methods; having fruit tested on a sample by sample basis, or mashing and combining the sample fruit and testing once. Implementation of this new procedure is expected shortly.

--Severe weather blasted the Mediterranean in early March, damaging nut and fruit trees in Greece, Italy, Turkey, and Spain. Most severely hit was Greece where the situation is being described as a "disaster" by the Greek Ministry of Agriculture. Freezing temperatures, gale force winds and up to a foot and a half of snow contributed to the devastation. Decreased production is expected not only in 1987 but for 2 to 3 years to come as the cold weather caused extensive wounds to the branches of trees. These injuries are expected to be aggravated by fungus and insect attacks once temperatures return to normal levels. The impact of the storms in Greece was reported as follows.

The early "Tyrrinth" variety of apricot reportedly was heavily damaged. This variety comprises about 15 to 20 percent of total apricot production in Greece. Other varieties of apricots as well as peaches and pears also were damaged. The projected drop in fruit production is expected not only to affect fresh consumption but is expected to have a severe impact on the processing industry as well.



## UPDATE

The final crop of lemons and oranges destined for the local market was still on the trees at the time of the storm, and was reported completely lost. Many other citrus trees were blossoming and the resulting damage was dramatic, with 1987 output expected to be well below average.

Reports state that almond trees also suffered severe damage as many of the late varieties were still in bloom. Approximately 30 percent of Greek almonds are produced by these late-blooming varieties. Filbert and table olive trees in hilly areas were exposed to severe north winds and temperatures between -2 and -10 degrees Celsius. Production of both crops is expected to be drastically reduced.

Early vegetables also were reported destroyed, with potatoes grown in the southern Peloponnese being the hardest hit. Even vegetables and nursery products grown in greenhouses were destroyed as many structures collapsed from the weight of the heavy snow. Grape vines, particularly sultana vines in Crete, where 95 percent of all Greek sultana raisins are produced, were damaged.

Reports from Italy are that damage was restricted, for the most part, to the Apulia region located in the southeast of the country. This area produces three-fourths of Italy's almonds. While no specific estimates on the impact of the storm are available, production for 1987 is expected to be reduced, as the almonds were still in the latter stages of their bloom.

The storm in Turkey was centered in the northwestern portion of the country where approximately one-third of the filbert crop is produced. Initial reports indicate that 1987 production in this area will be severely limited, although no official forecasts are available.

The cold weather in Spain was much less severe, though possible damage to the almond crop was reported. For the third consecutive year, the apricot crop in Murcia, Spain's leading apricot producing area, has been affected by cold weather. Preliminary estimates place losses between 15,000 and 25,000 metric tons or 8 to 15 percent of Spain's total average crop. Citrus producing areas, generally located close to the ocean, were not affected by the cold weather. Apple, pear, peach, and cherry crops in other areas were not affected, with the industry remaining optimistic about 1987 output of these products.

### Citrus and Products

--Brazil's 1986 orange crop in the state of Sao Paulo is estimated at 220 million 40.8 kg. (90 lb.) boxes, up 10 million boxes from the previous estimate. Production of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) in Sao Paulo is estimated at 580,000 metric tons at 65 degrees brix. Exports of Sao Paulo FCOJ for the marketing year ending June 30, 1987 are forecast at 750,000 tons, up 50,000 tons from the previous forecast. In addition, another 15,000 to 20,000 tons of FCOJ from other Brazilian states will be exported. FCOJ stocks are expected to be down to only 25,000 tons by the end of the season. Sao Paulo orange production prospects for the 1987 season are favorable.



--On March 12 the Japanese Government announced fresh orange import quotas of 91,000 metric tons. This includes a 34,500 ton general quota for the April-September period and a 56,000 ton seasonal quota for the June-August months. This announcement leaves 35,000 tons to be allocated for the second half of the Japanese fiscal year (October-April) in accordance with the U.S.-Japan Agricultural Trade Agreement of 1984.

--Spain is providing an export subsidy equivalent to \$46 per ton on lemon shipments to East Bloc countries. Funding is set at \$2.3 million, which is expected to encourage sales of 50,000 tons of fruit. The action was taken to aid the lemon industry which is suffering from excess supplies and fruit prices 80-90 percent lower than year-earlier levels. Although lemon export volume is up 20 percent over last year, Spanish exporters complain of keen competition from other Mediterranean suppliers, which has wiped out normal profit margins. Recent sales to the USSR, reportedly were made at \$4.15 per 22-kg. carton, f.o.b. Spanish port.

#### Fresh Non-Citrus

--Japan has not approved any post-harvest chemical treatments for fresh cherries. U.S. exporters should be alert to this fact when preparing products for shipment to Japan. Agricultural chemicals applied post-harvest are considered to be food additives in Japan and their use is strictly controlled by the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW). The only post-harvest chemicals approved by MHW for use on fresh fruit are OPP, TBZ, and diphenyl. Their use is limited to fresh citrus and bananas.

--A pineapple plantation will be established on former sugar cane land in the Dominican Republic. A U.S. company has signed a 50-year lease for 13,000 acres of land owned by the State Sugar Council (CEA). In the first 5 years the company plans to develop 6,000 acres, with work commencing immediately. The first harvest is expected in 24 months with a production range of 15,000-20,000 metric tons. This added volume of fresh pineapple production could place the Dominican Republic in a position to surpass Honduras and Costa Rica and become the largest supplier of imported fruit in the United States. In 1986, imports of fresh pineapples into the United States totaled 74,528 tons, with 24,302 tons from Honduras, 32,923 tons from Costa Rica, and 11,516 from the Dominican Republic.

--The European Community Commission has decided not to impose voluntary restraints on apple imports from Southern Hemisphere countries this year. However, the Commission announced that if total community imports exceed current expectations, then it might again consider a permanent licensing/deposit scheme and/or the institution of voluntary import restraints. Expected imports from Southern Hemisphere countries are: South Africa, 166,000 tons; Chile, 130,000 tons; New Zealand, 115,000 tons; Argentina, 70,000 tons; and Australia, 11,000 tons. If imposed, import control measures likely would apply to imports from all sources, including Northern Hemisphere exporters. It is believed that the Commission decision was heavily influenced by united opposition on the part of exporting countries and importers, and the argument of Southern Hemisphere suppliers that both voluntary restraints and the licensing scheme would be a violation of the GATT standstill agreement.



## UPDATE

--The Canadian Minister of Agriculture announced that apple growers in major apple producing provinces will receive 12.5 million Canadian dollars (\$9.6 million) in federal stabilization payments for their 1983 and 1984 crops. In accordance with Canada's Agricultural Stabilization Act, apples are designated to receive support up to 90 percent of the previous 5 year average market price plus adjustments for changes in the cash costs of production. Payments will be on the basis of market prices of C\$1.09 (\$0.84) per kilogram of apples marketed in 1983, and C\$1.66 (\$1.28) per kilogram for 1984.

--Canadian apple producers are investigating the possibility of developing a tri-partite stabilization program. A June 1985 amendment to Canada's Agricultural Stabilization Act authorizes development of tri-partite stabilization programs designed to avoid ad hoc and competing programs in the provinces. The voluntary participation programs involve equal contributions to the stabilization fund by the federal government, provincial government and producers. Progress in the development of a program for apples is stalled due to British Columbia's reluctance to dismantle its provincial income assurance scheme for apples.

### Dried Fruit and Nuts

--The Government of Mexico announced further tariff reductions on inshell and shelled almonds on March 6, 1987. The following table shows the progressive reduction in almond tariffs. Mexico has committed in its GATT accession agreement, effective October 1986, to reduce the tariff on shelled almonds to 30 percent ad valorem over a 3-year period.

Mexican Almond Tariffs (Percent Ad Valorem)

Product	Tariff No.	Pre-GATT Accession	Upon GATT Accession	As of March '87	By October '89
Inshell Almonds	0805 A001	25	25	20	
Shelled Almonds	0805 A002	75	45	40	30

--French imports of U.S. dates may decline in 1987, according to French date packers, because of the allegedly poor quality of the 1986 U.S. crop and because supplies from traditional North African origins remain adequate. Tunisia is reported to have had a very good harvest. France imported 2,159 metric tons of fresh dates and 176 tons of dried dates from the United States in 1986.

--Raisins are among the imported dried fruits liberalized by the Philippines (see Horticultural Products Review, March 1987). Imports no longer require prior approval from the Central Bank or the Board of Investments. The import duty is 50 percent.



--U.S. imports of pecans from Mexico reached 11,647 tons, valued at \$17 million, in 1986. Pecan imports from Mexico have grown steadily from 351 tons, valued at \$565,000, in 1982. The current growth in Mexican exports represents the fruition of extensive plantings in northeastern Mexico of pecan nursery stock developed in the Rio Grande valley of New Mexico to excel under irrigated conditions. The imports from Mexico are all inshell, unprocessed nuts, the majority of which arrive through the El Paso customs district and are then sent to Georgia and other points in the Southeast for processing. Exports of pecans from the United States have decreased from 7,254 tons in 1982 to 2,598 tons in 1986. The impact on the U.S. market of these changes in trade patterns has, however, been mitigated by fluctuations in U.S. production.

#### U.S. PECAN PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Metric Tons - Inshell Basis 1/

Item	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Production	99,156	122,471	105,416	110,859	102,173
Imports	1,442	1,404	3,103	6,613	12,001
Total Supply	100,598	123,857	108,519	117,472	114,174
Exports	7,254	4,254	2,811	2,292	2,598
Supply Available For U.S. Market	93,344	119,621	105,708	115,180	111,576

1/ Includes inshell and shelled products, converted to inshell equivalent.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census, USDA/NASS

#### Other Processed Fruit

--The Japanese Government announced on March 2 an apple juice import quota of 3,000 metric tons (5-to-1 concentrate basis) for the period April 1986-March 1987. Approximately 75 percent of the domestically produced apple concentrate has been the cloudy-type. In recent years the demand for the clear-type product has been outpacing the domestic juice bottlers' ability to acquire it. Therefore, this quota is expected to be used entirely for the importation of clear-type apple concentrate.

--Spain's exports of table olives in 1986 fell 17 percent from a year earlier, reflecting the small 1985 harvest, increased competition from Greece and Morocco, and the depreciation of the dollar in relation to the peseta. Exports in 1986 totaled only 98,609 tons, compared with 118,300 in 1985. The United States was the largest recipient, taking 51,392 tons, or slightly more than half the total. Other major markets were Italy, 11,977 tons; Saudi Arabia, 7,390; France, 5,539; Canada, 5,385; and West Germany, 3,122 tons. The EC cut the import duty on Spanish olives by 50 percent in December 1986, which should make Spain more competitive in exporting to other EC members.

Larger supplies are available for export in 1987, as the 1986 crop was a near-record 259,000 tons, compared with 1985 estimated production of 115,000 tons. Spanish growers received an average price of 55.00 pesetas/kilogram for good quality olives in 1986, down sharply from the 102.60 pesetas/kilogram paid for the 1985 crop (approximately 130 pesetas=\$1).



## UPDATE

--Yugoslav frozen raspberry shipments to the United States increased dramatically in 1986. Shipments jumped to 3,019 tons valued at nearly \$4.0 million in 1986, compared to only 17 and 391 tons, respectively, in 1984 and 1985. According to Yugoslav official sources, the large increase in sales is attributed to U.S. buyer demand for high-quality berries grown free of chemicals. Yugoslav officials believe this volume of frozen raspberry sales could be maintained or even increased in the future. In the past, most of the Yugoslav raspberries sold to the United States were sold on an irregular basis through European brokers, but this is now changing to direct exports.

Each year Yugoslavia produces about 17,000 to 20,000 tons of raspberries that enter commercial channels. Much more, however, reportedly are produced for home consumption. Approximately 12,000 tons of frozen raspberries are exported annually, mostly to the European Community, but Yugoslav officials feel that both production and exports could be expanded in the future to meet the growing demand. Officials believe that this can be done without any deterioration in quality or deviation from natural production on small, privately-owned farms.

### Vegetables

--The Canadian Government has confirmed dumping of U.S. onions in Canada. A final ruling issued on April 1 confirmed the January 12 preliminary, affirmative dumping ruling against yellow onions imported into British Columbia from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California. An injury determination is required by May 12.

### Nursery Products

--The United States imported \$229 million of cut flowers in 1986. The value of imports increased 3 percent and 4 percent, respectively, in 1985 and 1986--well below the rates of earlier years. Colombia, which supplied 93 percent of U.S. carnation imports and 74 percent of rose imports in 1986, remains the most important supplier of U.S. flower imports. In terms of value, 58 percent of cut flower imports in 1986 came from Colombia and another 26 percent came from the Netherlands. Combined imports from Israel and Mexico, the third and fourth ranking suppliers, accounted for less than 6 percent of the value of imports. Detailed flower import data from all countries except Canada are shown in the Statistical Section of this circular.

--The Government of Mexico announced increases in the import tariff rates for other live plants, including trees, shrubs, bushes, roots cutting and slips from 22.5 percent to 37.0 percent ad valorem. This new duty rate became effective Feb. 24, 1987.

--Countervailing and anti-dumping duties on certain cut flowers have been established following final injury determinations by the International Trade Commission. The duties resulted from petitions filed by the Floral Trade Council in May 1986. Subsidies on certain cut flowers from Israel also were included in the petitions, but no injury was found.



COUNTERVAILING AND ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES ESTABLISHED  
FOR CERTAIN CUT FLOWER IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

Origin	Type of Flower	Share of U.S. Imports 1986 1/	Countervailing Duty	Anti-Dumping Duty 2/
		(percent)	(percent, ad valorem)	
Canada	Standard Carnations	<u>3/</u>	1.47	6.80
Chile	Standard Carnations	<u>3/</u>	12.35	0-16.53
Netherlands	Standard Carnations	<u>3/</u>	3.48	--
Costa Rica	Standard Carnations	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	0.74
	Pompon Chrysanthemum	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	0.74
Colombia	Standard Carnations	96	<u>4/</u>	0-83.97
	Miniature Carnations	49	<u>4/</u>	0-83.97
	Standard Chrysanthemum	95	<u>4/</u>	0-83.97
	Pompon Chrysanthemum	93	<u>4/</u>	0-83.97
Kenya	Standard Carnations	<u>3/</u>	--	1.58
Peru	Pompon Chrysanthemum	<u>3/</u>	15.56	--
Ecuador	Miniature Carnation	1	1.01	0-19.00
	Standard Carnation	1	1.01	0-19.00
	Pompon Chrysanthemum	<u>3/</u>	1.01	0-19.00
	Standard Chrysanthemum	<u>3/</u>	1.01	0-19.00
Mexico	Standard Carnations	2	--	0-43.25
	Standard Chrysanthemum	<u>3/</u>	--	0-43.25
	Pompon Chrysanthemum	1	--	0-43.25

-- Indicates no case or a finding a favor of the exporting country.

1/ Percentage of total volume of imports of specified type of flower, based on Bureau of the Census data.

2/ Range of numbers indicates different duties for different shippers.

3/ Indicates less than 0.5 percent.

4/ Countervailing duty investigation were suspended after exporters in Costa Rica and Colombia agreed not to accept subsidy payments.

#### Wine, Beer and Hops

--There is potential for an increase in U.S. exports of red wine to Switzerland. Switzerland typically produces a substantial amount of white wine but very little red wine. Most red wine is imported from France, Italy and Spain. Lack of product awareness, lack of integrated marketing and the high value of the dollar previously have prevented expansion of U.S. wine exports to Switzerland.



## UPDATE

A significant market opportunity exists for U.S. exports of red wine in barrels improved access to the global wine quota granted by the government of Switzerland, lower transportation costs per unit (compared to bottled wine) and, due to the devaluation of the dollar with respect to the Swiss franc. Industry experts expect a continuous growth in imports of U.S. wine in Switzerland in the near future due to lower prices and to increased marketing activities of the major importers of U.S. wine.

--Japan's wine industry has adopted voluntary labeling guidelines for domestic wines. For varietal labeling, 75 percent or more of the grapes used should be of the variety stated on the label. Until June 1987, however, the grape variety name may be put on a label if 50 percent or more of the grapes are of that variety. In the case of vintage labeling, 75 percent or more of the wine must be made from grapes harvested in the year indicated. Products labeled "chateau" or "estate" wines must emphasize that they are of domestic origin to avoid consumer misunderstanding. Statements relating to viticulture areas defined in the Madrid Agreement on Wine Labeling (Champagne, Port, Chianti, etc.) should not be used.

--On Feb. 26, 1987, Hong Kong increased the specific import duties on beer and wine. In 1986, Hong Kong imported 3.6 million liters of still wines valued at \$13 million. The United States supplied 5 percent of these imports.

### HONG KONG: NEW TARIFF RATES ON BEER AND WINE Hong Kong Dollars per liter (\$HK7.8=\$1)

Product	Old Duty	New Duty
Beer, not exceeding 1030 degrees, original gravity	1.20	1.28
Still wine, above 15% alcohol	18.00	20.00
Still wine, 15% or less alcohol	15.00	17.00
Champagne, sparkling wine	27.00	30.00
Cider and perry	1.24	1.28
Brandy	60.00	67.00

In addition to specific duties, imported wines are assessed an ad valorem duty of 20 percent.



## ITALIAN TREENUT INDUSTRY

The treenut industry in Italy had a disappointing year in 1986, as overall production declined to its second-lowest level in 7 years, pulling exports down and boosting imports. The only bright spot was the almond industry, with exports up 51 percent over 1985. Filbert exports, on the other hand, were off 44 percent from the year before. The walnut industry continued to shrink, with exports declining to a negligible level while imports are projected to reach an all-time high. The small but steady pistachio industry held firm, despite 1986 being an off production year.

The Italian almond industry was able to take full advantage of its 1986 bumper crop, as the short U.S. and Spanish crops and the substitution of almonds for filberts drove the world almond price to record levels. Exports are expected to reach 6,000 tons, shelled, for the 1986/87 crop year, while almond imports are projected to decline by 50 percent. These production levels are not, however, expected to be repeated in 1987 as severe weather during the March bloom caused extensive damage. (See update on Mediterranean weather in this circular.)

ITALY: TREENUT PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DEMAND  
(September/August Crop Year)

Product Year	Opening Stocks	Output	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Use	Ending Stocks	Total
<b>Filberts</b>								
1984/85	500	55,000	19,630	75,130	47,561	27,069	500	75,130
1985/86	500	120,000	5,174	125,674	71,900	43,774	10,000	125,674
1986/87*	10,000	90,000	8,000	108,000	40,000	50,000	18,000	108,000
<b>Almonds 1/</b>								
1984/85	1,500	13,000	4,900	19,400	4,202	14,698	500	19,400
1985/86	500	15,000	6,935	22,435	3,969	15,466	3,000	22,435
1986/87*	3,000	17,000	3,500	23,500	6,000	15,500	2,000	23,500
<b>Walnuts</b>								
1984/85	100	12,000	6,952	19,052	2,415	16,537	100	19,052
1985/86	100	14,000	5,034	19,134	1,686	17,348	100	19,134
1986/87*	100	12,000	7,000	19,100	1,500	17,500	100	19,100
<b>Pistachios</b>								
1984/85	3,900	200	124	4,224	858	766	2,600	4,224
1985/86	2,600	2,000	284	4,884	1,129	855	2,900	4,884
1986/87*	2,900	300	350	3,550	1,000	1,050	1,500	3,550

1/ Almond data on a shelled basis, conversion factor to inshell 4.5.

All other products reported on a shelled basis.

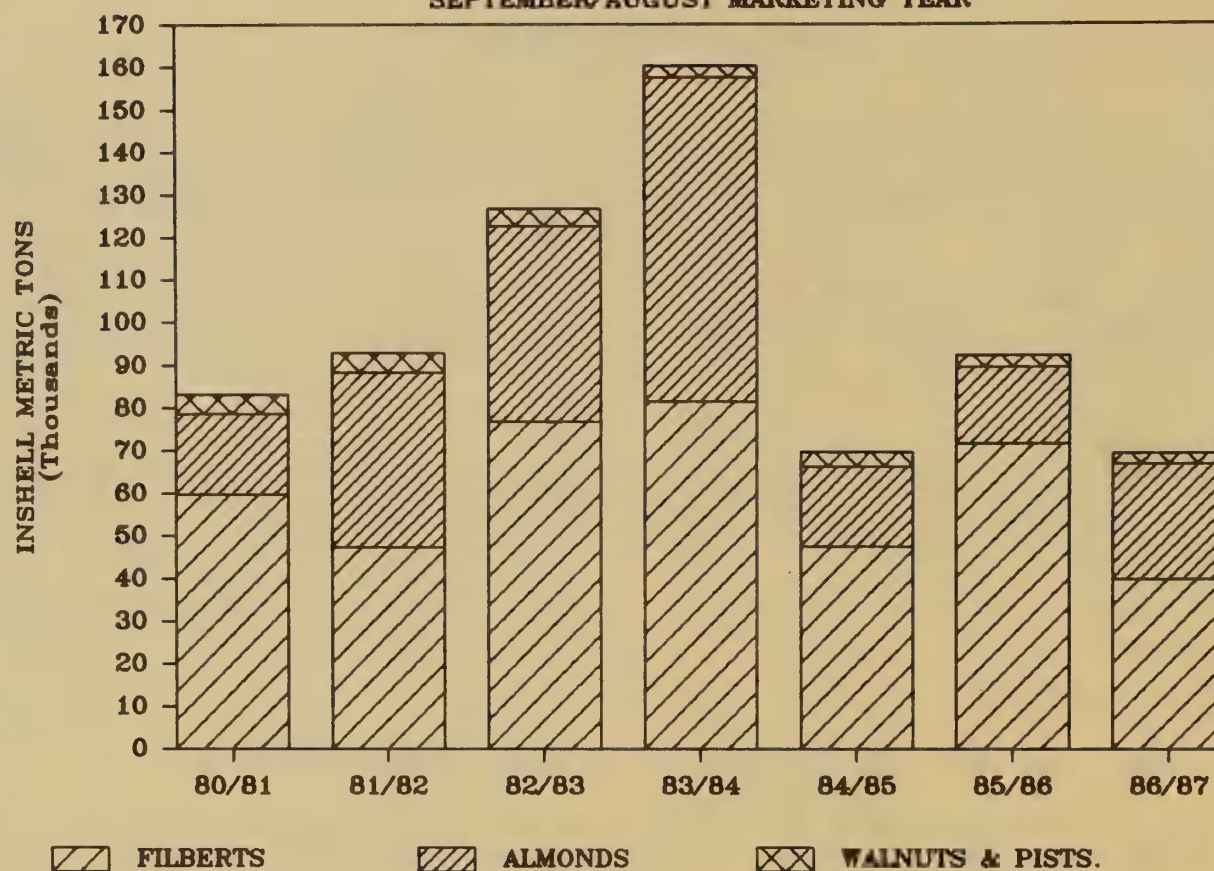
\* Revised forecasts for 1986/87 crop year submitted in March 1987.



# TREENUTS

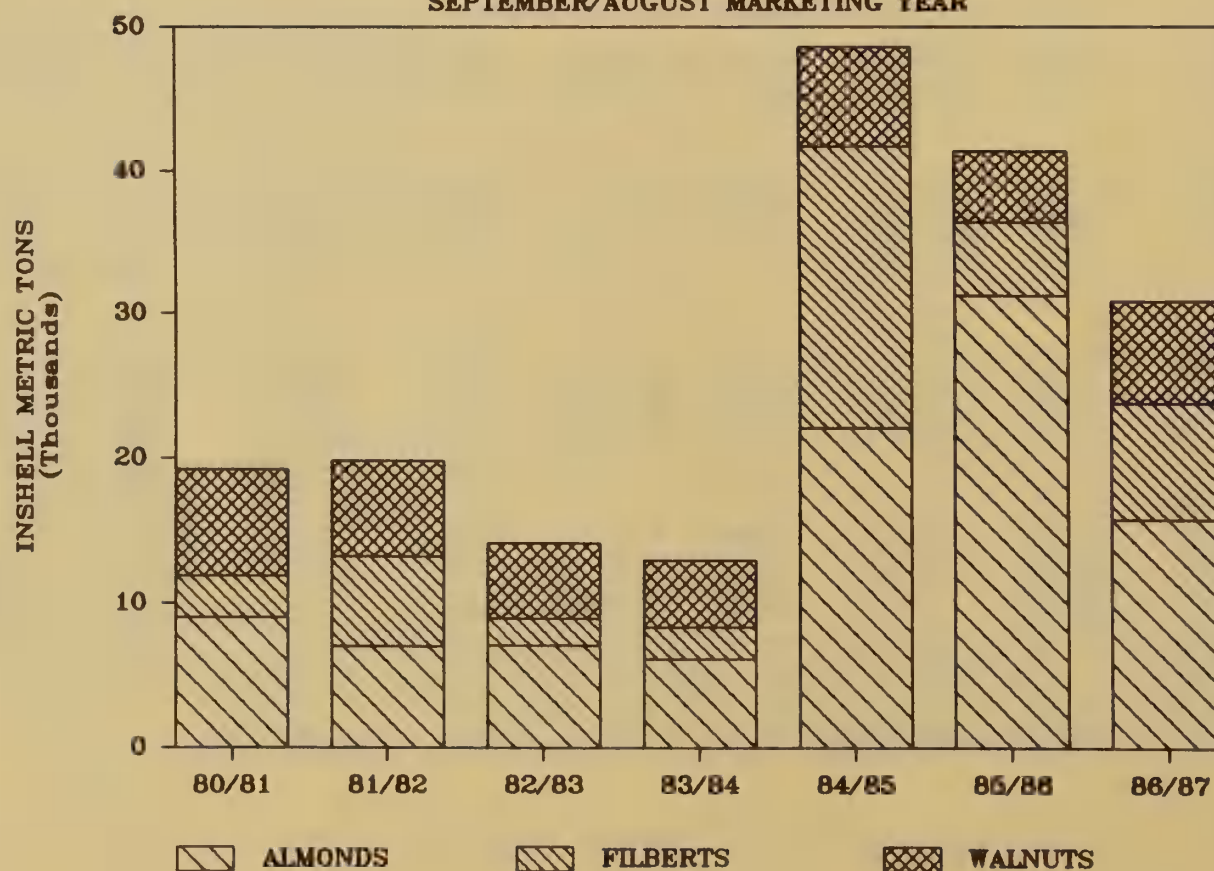
## ITALY: TREENUT EXPORTS

SEPTEMBER/AUGUST MARKETING YEAR



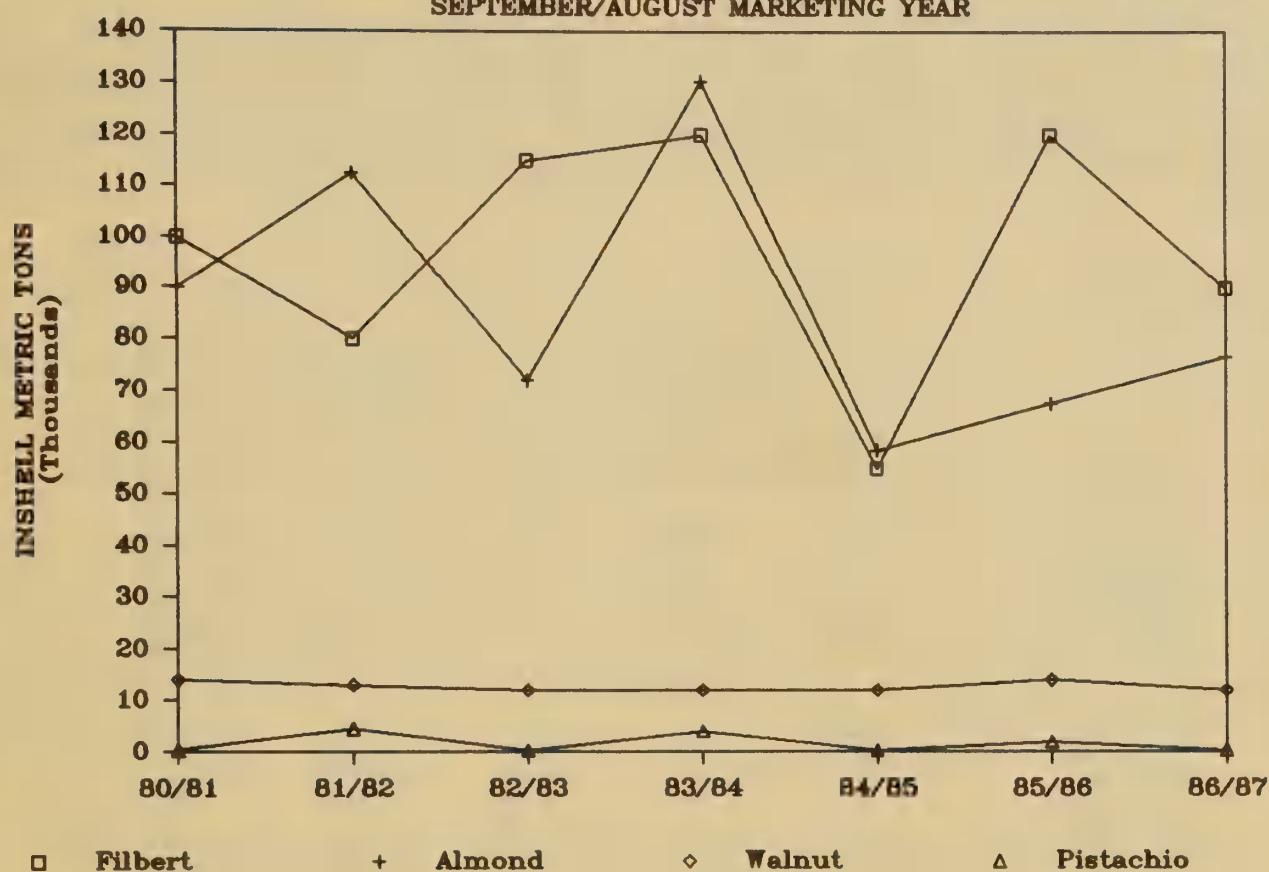
## ITALY: TREENUT IMPORTS

SEPTEMBER/AUGUST MARKETING YEAR



## ITALY: TREENUT PRODUCTION

SEPTEMBER/AUGUST MARKETING YEAR



Filberts are fast becoming the most important treenut crop in Italy as the expansion in filbert acreage over the past 7 years comes to fruition. Although filbert production in 1986 was 65 percent below 1985 output, ample supplies were available for export. Exports were inhibited, however, by concerns--especially in Germany--of radioactive contamination of filberts from Turkey and Italy. While both countries did suffer damage to their crops from the Chernobyl accident, the impact in Italy was limited. Initially Italian filbert exports benefited from the suspension of Turkish shipments during August and September. However, as the overall demand in Europe fell, Italian shipments declined as well. Due to these low export levels, unsold stocks entering the 1987/88 crop year are expected to reach 18,000 tons, inshell basis.

Italian walnut exports have declined to marginal levels with no substantial recovery anticipated in the foreseeable future. Walnut production has declined, in part due to the felling of walnut trees for wood. Rising domestic consumption is being met by increased imports. Imports of walnuts from the United States grew by approximately 20 percent during the second half of 1986. With the resolution of the U.S.-EC citrus trade dispute, which returned the duty on walnuts to 8 percent from the 30 percent level imposed by the EC during 1985, there is potential for even greater sales in the future.



## TREENUTS

In 1986 the Italian pistachio industry was in its off year in the cyclical production pattern. However, large opening stocks helped to ease the impact of increased domestic consumption. Closing stocks are projected to be 48 percent below the 1985 level. Italian pistachio exports have been hindered by stiff competition from Iran and Turkey.

Exports of treenuts to Italy from the United States have risen by 47 percent from 1982 to 1986. This upsurge has been led by increases in exports of shelled and processed almonds and inshell as well as shelled walnuts. U.S. treenut exports to Italy were valued at over \$10 million in 1986. Treenut consumption in Italy has risen 18 percent between 1980 and 1986.

### U.S. EXPORTS OF TREENUTS TO ITALY

PRODUCT	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Quantity: (Metric tons 1/)					
Almonds	323	57	649	1,404	652
Walnuts	4,817	4,159	5,620	5,736	6,065
Filberts	0	18	40	152	195
Pistachios	8	57	15	2	6
Total	5,148	4,291	6,324	7,294	6,918
Value: (\$1,000)					
Almonds	933	231	1,691	3,366	1,981
Walnuts	7,749	5,404	5,905	5,780	8,041
Filberts	0	25	52	107	199
Pistachios	44	235	73	12	30
Total	8,726	5,895	7,721	9,265	10,251

1/ Almonds reported on a shelled basis, all others inshell.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

### ITALIAN TREENUT CONSUMPTION 1,000 Metric Tons, Inshell Basis

Crop Year:	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87 1/
Quantity:	118	120	123	126	111	132	138

1/ Forecast

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## STRAWBERRY TRADE SITUATION

U.S. exports and imports of strawberries are balanced: Exports of fresh strawberries roughly equal imports of frozen strawberries, while exports of frozen strawberries roughly equal imports of fresh strawberries. U.S. exports of fresh strawberries average 4 to 5 times more than exports of frozen strawberries. U.S. fresh strawberry exports are destined mainly for Canada, although significant quantities also are shipped to Japan and Western Europe. Frozen strawberry exports are more evenly split between Canada and Japan with a much smaller volume destined for Australia.

Mexico is the dominant supplier of U.S. strawberry imports. Imports during the current season (Oct. 1986-Sept. 1987) are expected to surpass last season's because of plentiful supplies in Mexico. Production of fresh strawberries in Mexico during the 1986/87 season is estimated at 90,900 metric tons, up 34 percent from 1985/86. Total harvested area is currently estimated at 4,750 hectares, 19 percent greater than in 1985/86. Frost damage in the major producing states of Michoacan and Guanajuato was minimal this year.

Mexican production of frozen strawberries in the 1986/87 marketing year (October-September) is forecast at 39,753 tons, up 42 percent from last season. About two-thirds of the Mexican frozen pack is for export markets, primarily in the United States and Canada. Mexican fresh market prices for strawberries during the current marketing year ranged from 4 to 5 U.S. per 4 kilogram box, as compared to \$3.50 in 1985/86. The price of fresh strawberries for processing was equivalent to \$3.33 for a 6 kilogram box.

MEXICO: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF FRESH AND FROZEN STRAWBERRIES 1/  
OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER MARKETING YEARS (METRIC TONS)

Item	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
FRESH: Area (Hectares)	3,500	4,000	4,750
Total Production	66,500	68,000	90,900
Total Supply	66,500	68,000	90,900
Exports	3,634	5,160	8,000
Domestic Consumption	35,090	32,013	38,730
Processing	27,776	30,827	44,170
Total Utilization	66,500	68,000	90,900
FROZEN: Beginning Stocks	4,000	1,400	0
Production	25,554	28,052	39,753
Imports	0	17	0
Total Supply	29,554	29,469	39,753
Domestic Consumption	6,148	11,974	12,753
Exports	22,006	17,495	26,000
Ending Stocks	1,400	0	1,000
Total Distribution	29,554	29,469	39,753

Source: Agricultural Counselor, U.S. Embassy, Mexico City



# STRAWBERRIES

## UNITED STATES: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF STRAWBERRIES, CALENDAR YEARS (Metric Tons)

TYPE & ORIGIN/ DESTINATION	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>EXPORTS FROZEN:</b>					
Canada <sup>1/</sup> .....	1,063	1,085	1,112	1,237	2,139
Japan.....	1,685	890	1,010	1,633	2,149
Other.....	683	488	747	317	362
Total.....	3,431	2,463	2,869	3,187	4,650
<b>EXPORTS FRESH:</b>					
Canada <sup>1/</sup> .....	16,550	18,268	26,217	21,185	20,187
Japan.....	1,420	1,379	1,890	1,671	2,229
Other.....	1,969	1,391	1,028	484	951
Total.....	19,939	21,038	29,135	23,340	23,367
<b>IMPORTS FROZEN:</b>					
Mexico.....	13,580	15,353	19,095	22,006	17,494
Poland.....	2,039	2,965	2,618	4,069	3,009
Ecuador.....	0	0	0	229	742
Chile.....	0	778	1,139	414	515
Yugoslavia.....	0	93	19	10	471
Guatemala.....	0	4	1	0	308
Canada.....	97	18	121	210	264
Others.....	95	83	109	138	216
Total.....	15,811	19,294	23,102	27,076	23,019
<b>IMPORTS FRESH:</b>					
Mexico.....	805	2,369	2,763	3,046	4,857
New Zealand.....	518	493	780	789	546
Canada.....	628	370	286	357	146
Ecuador.....	0	20	38	313	44
Others.....	72	70	123	87	224
Total	2,023	2,322	3,990	4,592	5,817

<sup>1/</sup> Canadian import data from Statistics Canada.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; and Statistics Canada.



## POTATO TRADE SITUATION

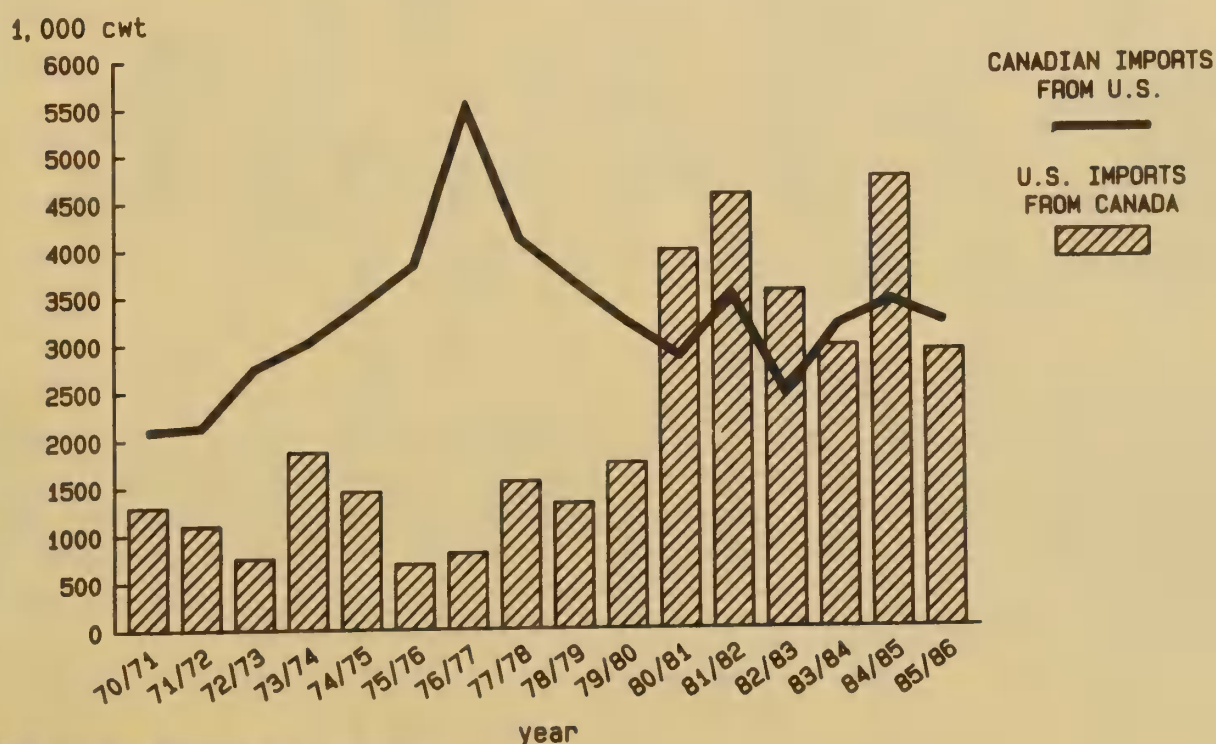
Production, Consumption and Trade Flows

Potato production in both the United States and Canada fell in 1986 from the record high levels in 1985. Total U.S. production is, on average, about five and a half times greater than Canada's. The long term trend in both countries is for increasing supplies. Per capita consumption of fresh, canned and dehydrated potatoes has remained stable over the past 15 years; consumption of frozen potatoes has increased both domestically and abroad.

Fresh potato trade is strictly bilateral: Canada imports potatoes from the western and Mid-Atlantic states, and the northeastern United States import potatoes from Canada's eastern provinces. Although for the most part potatoes in northeastern U.S. markets are from local production or from the western United States, shipments from Canada frequently arrive when supplies are already abundant, which can contribute to weak prices.

In the 1985/86 season, the United States imported 2.9 million hundredweight (cwt) of fresh potatoes from Canada, down 39 percent from 1984/1985. Eighty percent of 1985/86 imports were table potatoes and the rest seed potatoes. The 1986/87 total is expected to be comparable to 1984/85 levels. U.S. imports through Maine ports from July 1986 through March 1987 are 52 percent ahead of last year's pace.

### U.S. AND CANADIAN FRESH POTATO IMPORTS JULY-JUNE YEARS



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce  
and Agriculture Canada



## POTATOES

### FRESH POTATO TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA JULY-JUNE MARKETING YEARS (1,000 METRIC TONS)

CROP YEAR	TO CANADA FROM U.S.	TO U.S. FROM CANADA	CROP YEAR	TO CANADA FROM U.S.	TO U.S. FROM CANADA
1970/71	2,093	1,298	1978/79	3,649	1,320
1971/72	2,133	1,098	1979/80	3,225	1,742
1972/73	2,746	756	1980/81	2,858	3,981
1973/74	3,016	1,873	1981/82	3,501	4,572
1974/75	3,413	1,452	1982/83	2,464	3,547
1975/76	3,830	691	1983/84	3,186	2,964
1976/77	5,508	806	1984/85	3,439	4,745
1977/78	4,107	1,552	1985/86	3,210	2,910

SOURCE: U.S. imports from Bureau of Census, USDOC; Canadian imports from Statistics Canada

Canadian imports of U.S. fresh potatoes in 1985/86 totaled 3.2 million cwt, most of which were shipped from March to August when Canadian storage supplies are seasonally low. The 1985/86 season was the first since the 1979/80 season when the balance of trade for fresh potatoes favored the United States.

International trade in processed potatoes has become more important in recent years. Western U.S. processors face more competition at home from imported Canadian product, although at the same time expanding markets in Japan and other countries in the Far East have created market opportunities for American frozen french fry producers.

### U.S. IMPORTS OF PROCESSED POTATO PRODUCTS (METRIC TONS FRESH WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COMMODITY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
FROZEN	20,108	24,092	45,118	62,670	66,704
DRIED, GRAN., ETC.	4,242	1,506	9,624	14,688	14,748

SOURCE: BUREAU OF CENSUS, U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE

### Current Trade Policy Situation

Potato trade between the United States and Canada for many years has been a controversial issue important to producers on both sides of the border. Some progress has been made in harmonizing trade discrepancies over the years. In keeping with the commitments made in the Tokyo Round of the GATT, the U.S. quota on potato imports was eliminated on the first of this year, and the two countries' tariffs have been equalized at 35 cents per cwt.

# FRESH POTATOES

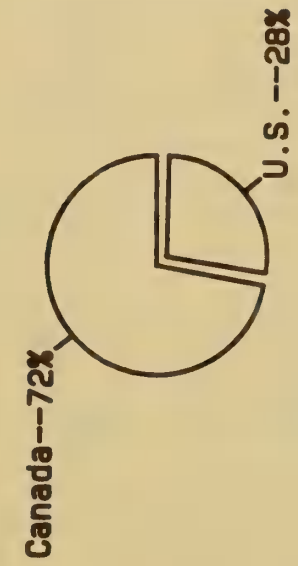
## U.S. & CANADA

### CY 1986 MARKET SHARES

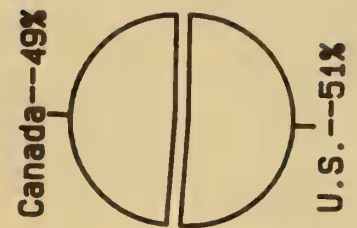


BOSTON

NEW YORK



TORONTO  
CA largest share



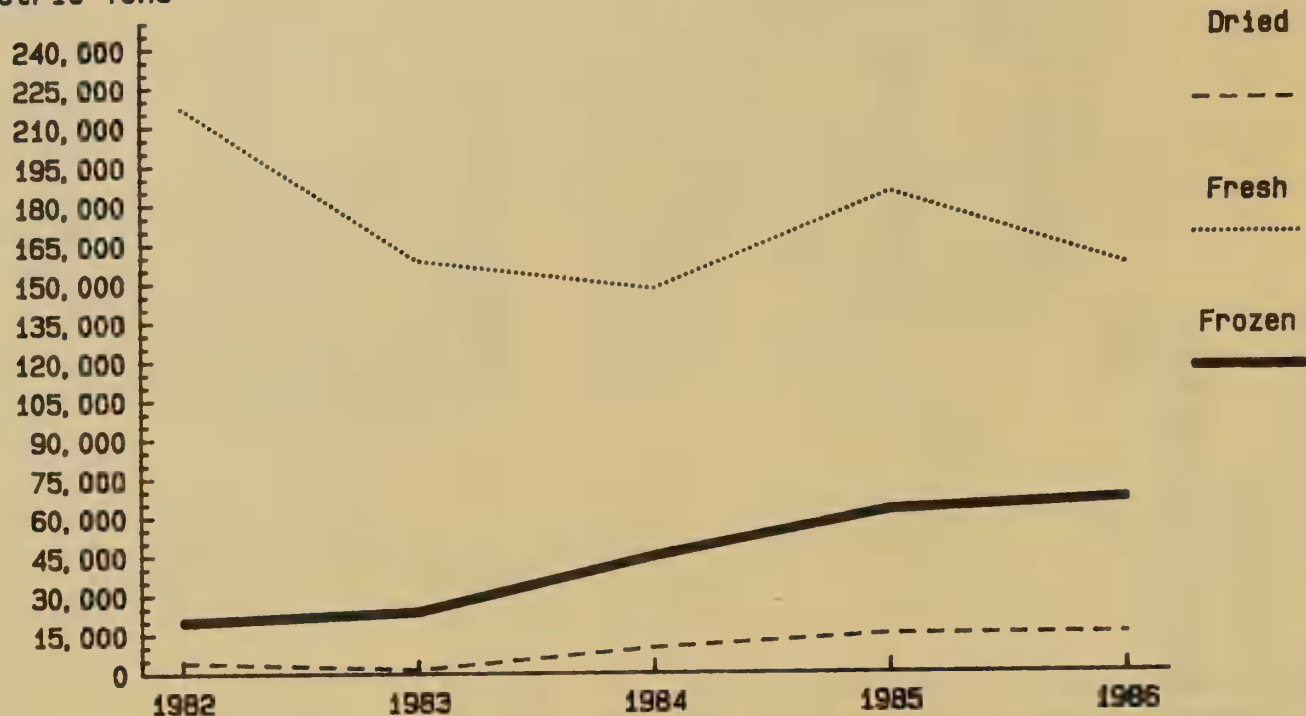
VANCOUVER  
WA and CA largest shares

WEST - CA, CO, WA, OR, ID  
SOURCES: AMS/USDA AND AGRICULTURE CANADA



## U.S IMPORTS OF POTATO PRODUCTS

Fresh Weight Equivalent  
Metric Tons



Currently the United States and Canada are working toward a Free Trade Area (FTA) agreement to facilitate trade between the two countries. The FTA negotiations will address both tariff and non-tariff trade barriers between the two countries. Specifically, the FTA will attempt to remove existing impediments and subsidies at the federal and provincial/state levels in order to improve bilateral trade. Interprovincial trade also will be given attention, in those cases where trade barriers between provinces disrupt north-south trade. The FTA negotiations may serve as an example to encourage further reductions in trade barriers between other countries.

The United States-Canada FTA is being negotiated under "fast track" authority that runs from January, 1987 to January, 1988. In addition to resolving many trade disputes, it is hoped that a pattern will have emerged to guide subsequent U.S.-Canada negotiations.

Working groups have been established to negotiate health and sanitary regulations; subsidies; market access; and tariffs. Although potato trade is a topic for all four groups, the most pertinent potato trade issues are market access and subsidies.

(Information presented at Symposium on International Potato Trade held in Presque Isle, Maine, March 11, 1987)

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U.S. IMPORTS OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS  
(1,000 blooms)

Country of Origin	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Roses					
Colombia.....	72,867	96,077	100,288	125,677	160,491
Israel.....	5,138	3,587	4,366	5,711	2,863
Netherlands.....	5,092	6,190	9,656	14,471	11,581
Guatemala.....	2,503	6,071	5,251	6,997	6,872
Mexico.....	817	2,624	3,403	8,236	15,196
Others.....	3,694	5,756	6,158	11,559	19,795
Total.....	90,111	120,305	129,122	172,651	216,798
Carnations (standard)					
Colombia.....	458,190	532,281	569,946	659,181	779,697
Mexico.....	22,681	17,998	18,009	19,926	20,632
Netherlands.....	4,131	6,824	9,711	11,782	7,564
Peru.....	7,814	6,822	6,451	679	0
Others.....	4,739	6,162	10,304	22,914	29,270
Total.....	497,555	570,087	614,421	714,482	837,163
Alstroemeria.....	NA	NA	NA	33,132	57,571
Gerbera.....	NA	NA	NA	19,040	18,216
Chrysanthemums.....	26,183	27,095	30,581	38,988	26,817
Pompon Chry.(bunches).....	53,030	61,333	58,320	68,556	75,967
Statice.....	36,734	35,495	62,884	83,086	117,698
Tulips.....	13,323	20,116	33,177	58,116	59,036
Gypsophila.....	13,348	20,668	27,777	59,418	63,655
Iris.....	9,886	13,690	20,820	28,872	25,872
Lilies.....	20,064	27,570	26,864	32,803	32,629
Chamaedorea.....	319,932	245,001	265,541	344,976	359,219
Freesia.....	10,416	15,942	24,045	34,131	34,294
Gladioli.....	791	1,241	1,989	3,917	3,721
Miscellaneous Fern.....	74,565	78,396	59,232	14,454	8,745
Orchids-Cymbidiums (blooms):	1,168	1,914	3,188	2,684	2,210
Orchids-Others.....	4,242	5,400	7,628	11,908	14,595
Carnations, Mina.(bunches):	9,504	14,732	13,158	8,487	14,229
Lilac.....	516	700	1,002	1,532	1,615
Other Ornamentals.....	28,597	41,312	72,554	105,850	99,485

1/ Do not include imports from Canada.

SOURCE: Inspections by Plant Protection and Quarantine Offices, USDA as reported by the Federal-State Market News Service.

NA=Not Available

April 1987

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division USDA/FAS



# U.S. EXPORTS

## U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON (UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS:	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS:	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT						MID. EAST & N. AFR				90	15
APPLES.....(JUL)	17,523	13,448	119,883	137,300	152,792	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	92		212		559
CANADA.....	1,611	4,027	15,541	25,006	25,202	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2		34		49
EC-TWELVE.....	1,747	2,157	6,966	8,216	12,046	OTHER.....		5	2		2
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,005	1,402	4,902	5,715	8,753	GRAPES.....(JUN)	2,975	2,437	96,874	96,198	104,198
IRELAND.....	239	139	766	594	1,418	CANADA.....	1,056	1,755	59,031	51,612	64,870
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2,113	1,300	8,309	12,572	9,098	EC-TWELVE.....	134		637	3,554	675
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9,753	4,637	64,470	64,587	78,300	OTHER WEST EUROPE.			1,383	2,056	1,389
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	4,565	1,492	25,536	35,868	30,065	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,418	545	30,678	33,438	31,451
HONG KONG.....	2,710	2,348	17,944	14,436	22,920	HONG KONG.....	418		18,037	10,056	18,129
SINGAPORE.....	1,323	343	9,698	6,542	11,358	SINGAPORE.....			3,845	3,572	3,886
MALAYSIA.....	734	195	6,283	3,233	8,179	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	357		3,423	12,416	3,733
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1,049	78	12,317	14,275	13,634	JAPAN.....	643	509	3,016	4,092	3,331
SAUDI ARABIA.....			8,225	11,975	8,284	MID. EAST & N. AFR			480	463	496
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	869	78	3,366	1,500	4,359	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	200	71	3,749	4,244	4,300
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	627	1,105	9,550	9,813	10,852	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	165	20	870	829	870
COLOMBIA.....	113	915	4,439	2,883	4,441	OTHER.....	1		47	1	41
PANAMA.....	303	15	2,805	2,465	3,052	PEARS.....(JUL)	2,908	1,639	25,416	29,509	29,689
MEXICO.....	115	120	901	803	1,838	CANADA.....	1,121	1,098	11,967	13,075	14,749
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	571	143	2,472	2,813	3,334	EC-TWELVE.....	72	110	589	948	611
OTHER.....	51	2	259	17	325	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,132	152	5,657	7,281	5,707
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	161	531	651	1,355	5,482	SWEDEN.....	1,096	150	4,850	6,471	4,897
CANADA.....	31	105	400	430	1,273	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	59		673	721	
EC-TWELVE.....	2	113	38	164	1,706	MID. EAST & N. AFR	239	45	3,893	3,931	4,389
FRANCE.....		31		33	894	SAUDI ARABIA.....			2,543	2,594	2,543
UNITED KINGDOM...	2	23	38	72	447	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	157	45	970	1,071	1,448
NETHERLANDS.....		59		19	278	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	250	180	2,435	3,412	3,279
OTHER WEST EUROPE.				20	298	MEXICO.....	168	156	1,452	919	2,248
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	101	313	202	740	2,176	PANAMA.....	77	23	658	517	704
JAPAN.....	96	312	182	736	2,129	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	30	26	165	189	205
MID. EAST & N. AFR					1	OTHER.....	4		22		27
LAT. AMER., EX CARR					18	PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	257	222	414	281	23,630
BERMUDA & CARIBB..			9		10	CANADA.....	167	182	255	285	12,502
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	325	307	463	429	9,827	EC-TWELVE.....	13	19	15	39	843
CANADA.....	256	204	364	287	6,647	OTHER WEST EUROPE.					641
EC-TWELVE.....	40	11	44	79	604	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	42		107		9,269
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	11	16	22	20	141	HONG KONG.....	40		40		7,056
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	18	33	27	2,363	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1		2		1,211
JAPAN.....		11	20	13	2,229	MID. EAST & N. AFR					16
MID. EAST & N. AFR		14		15	47	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	31		34	23	326
LAT. AMER., EX CARR					3	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	1	3	1	32
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1		1		22	KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	1,274	1,768	6,165	5,441	7,905
CHERRIES, SW&TT(MAY)	12	54	6,555	10,433	6,568	CANADA.....	169	184	641	1,195	1,245
CANADA.....	7		2,973	3,292	2,984	EC-TWELVE.....	433	644	2,742	1,869	2,964
EC-TWELVE.....			444	1,566	444	NETHERLANDS.....	204	406	1,750	1,368	1,838
OTHER WEST EUROPE.			20	262	20	GERMANY, FED. REP	155	125	526	276	595
EAST ASIA & PACIF.		54	3,072	5,282	3,072	UNITED KINGDOM...	25	50	294	99	349
JAPAN.....		15	1,620	3,323	1,620	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	249	144	735	1,267	1,057
HONG KONG.....			1,243	1,671	1,243	SWEDEN.....	177	227	402	590	481
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5		11	3	11	FINLAND.....	27	11	223	220	242
LAT. AMER., EX CARR			30	26	30	AUSTRIA.....	16	11	81	224	199
BERMUDA & CARIBB..				1	1	SWITZERLAND.....	29	166	21	223	134
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)	31,357	50,572	110,373	157,388	269,592	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	422	331	2,029	1,066	2,616
CANADA.....	2,687	2,924	15,173	15,248	26,675	JAPAN.....	365	254	1,635	811	2,200
EC-TWELVE.....	13,996	11,586	49,147	59,486	78,840	MID. EAST & N. AFR		36	19	11	19
FRANCE.....	7,544	7,076	26,272	32,327	44,586	LAT. AMER., EX CARR			0	8	
NETHERLANDS.....	3,680	2,056	12,435	14,716	20,410	CANNED FRUIT					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	364	296	1,511	1,978	2,512	APRICOTS.....(JUN)	23	14	253	183	372
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	14,309	35,766	44,497	80,138	161,480	CANADA.....			12	32	43
JAPAN.....	13,903	36,041	43,006	75,308	152,341	EC-TWELVE.....		3	13	17	34
MID. EAST & N. AFR				405		OTHER WEST EUROPE.			11	10	24
LAT. AMER., EX CARR			1	133	24	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17	11	17	91	129
BERMUDA & CARIBB..			3		3	JAPAN.....	5	11	23	27	11
OTHER.....			41		57	PACIFIC ISLANDS..			33		33
LEMONS.....(AUG)	10,092	13,195	69,731	86,839	130,090	AUSTRALIA.....			14		14
CANADA.....	590	493	4,838	5,020	8,932	MID. EAST & N. AFR	6		77	26	97
EC-TWELVE.....	265	148	265	2,112	1,335	SAUDI ARABIA.....			51	17	55
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	35		70	229	657	UNITED ARAB EMIRA			5		11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9,017	12,473	64,258	79,271	118,605	KUWAIT.....			10	8	10
JAPAN.....	7,713	11,186	59,453	73,682	110,692	LAT. AMER., EX CARR			25	4	30
MID. EAST & N. AFR					2	BERMUDA & CARIBB..			5	1	1
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	185	81	294	207	549	OTHER.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB..			4		9	CHERRIES, SW&TT(JUL)	263	192	1,254	1,613	2,138
LIMES.....(APR)	118	227	2,458	2,080	2,721	CANADA.....	12	73	100	111	101
CANADA.....	113	74	2,134	1,129	2,397	EC-TWELVE.....	2	14	41	59	54
EC-TWELVE.....	5	59	149	730	149	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	11	116	32	132
OTHER WEST EUROPE.						EAST ASIA & PACIF.	231	73	1,242	1,588	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.		94	32	216	32	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	101	35	263	411	649
LAT. AMER., EX CARR			22		22	HONG KONG.....	69	12	309	289	403
BERMUDA & CARIBB..			121		121	SINGAPORE.....	35	28	97	212	241
ORANGES.....(NOV)	28,820	33,543	108,153	114,969	394,262	MID. EAST & N. AFR			39	33	57
CANADA.....	11,338	10,104	42,990	45,103	112,225	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	6	17	65	65	97
EC-TWELVE.....	508	1,492	951	2,811	6,718	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	3	66	72	106
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	116	400	174	604	1,560	OTHER.....					1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	16,765	21,542	63,789	66,287	273,134	CHERRIES, SW&TT(JUL)	153	310	1,501	2,069	2,155
HONG KONG.....	7,803	10,835	35,281	35,089	125,803	CANADA.....	5	180	121	891	180
JAPAN.....	3,772	6,625	13,435	19,674	108,734	EC-TWELVE.....			85	88	123
						OTHER WEST EUROPE.	11		11	41	77

## U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	FEBRUARY	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	FEBRUARY	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL			
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)		1986	1987	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1986	1987	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON
CHERRIES/SMB (CONT)							MID. EAST & N. AFR	116	103	1,055	741	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	133	118	1,155	957	1,646	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	95	141	1,743	1,474	1,988	
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	59	46	641	340	853	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	39	295	267	384		
JAPAN.....	53	36	366	450	556	OTHER.....	1	22	25			
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	2	46	94	93	FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS)						
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	3	22	10	27	(FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)						
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	5	7	9							
PEACHES.....(JUN)	555	636	8,735	11,979	14,107	GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	159	92	343	339	1,587	
CANADA.....	186	98	2,615	2,189	3,269	CANADA.....	3	6	27	19	81	
EC-TWELVE.....	7	20	184	265	244	EC-TWELVE.....	99	40	99	78	517	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	24	77	785	477	1,042	FRANCE.....	99	40	99	78	418	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	193	342	4,103	7,931	8,157	GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	.	11	
JAPAN.....	72	232	2,719	5,917	6,407	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	16	19			
MID. EAST & N. AFR	53	33	313	351	442	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	27	50	73	399	
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	81	33	655	563	812	JAPAN.....	5	12	34	47	286	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	12	34	80	171	140	HONG KONG.....	8	11	7	41		
OTHER.....	.	.	.	33	27	MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	18	112	149	347	
PEARS.....(JUN)	71	103	522	937	775	SAUDI ARABIA.....	8	73	72	178		
CANADA.....	.	5	25	25	38	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	4	14	25	68		
EC-TWELVE.....	.	12	36	76	51	KUWAIT.....	.	8	5	43		
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	27	152	407	237	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	25	2	36	19	181	
SWEDEN.....	.	27	83	171	121	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	25	2	36	19	181	
NORWAY.....	.	27	83	171	108	NETHL. ANTILLES..	11	15	7	103		
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	40	30	139	173	206	LU & MW ISLANDS..	.	1	7	21		
JAPAN.....	21	2	54	36	97	BARBADOS.....	5	9	19			
PACIFIC ISLANDS..	.	.	31	4	31	OTHER.....	.	.	.	1		
SINGAPORE.....	11	.	19	28	27	ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	290	292	980	1,125	3,535	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	30	16	109	77	146	CANADA.....	80	44	252	234	625	
SAUDI ARABIA.....	25	.	79	29	109	EC-TWELVE.....	68	81	266	326	1,075	
KUWAIT.....	.	16	14	39	18	FRANCE.....	67	80	264	323	1,051	
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	15	43	111	59	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	2	2	2	11	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	18	37	37	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	47	26	171	95	633	
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	711	720	1,442	1,099	10,071	JAPAN.....	28	14	101	42	245	
CANADA.....	329	511	739	673	4,744	HONG KONG.....	13	4	18	12	105	
EC-TWELVE.....	28	167	107	220	1,415	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	0	5	82	
NETHERLANDS.....	14	136	83	136	741	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	9	13	66	
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	31	.	64	531	MID. EAST & N. AFR	44	123	202	391	835	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	21	3	128	340	SAUDI ARABIA.....	31	136	111	395		
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	390	7	568	7	3,264	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	4	47	17	156	166	
PHILIPPINES.....	379	.	531	.	2,585	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	5	9	1	42		
JAPAN.....	.	.	15	.	386	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	32	17	63	68	291	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	54	OTHER.....	12	16	16	24		
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	48	GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	164	203	361	458	1,938	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	20	2	24	1	203	CANADA.....	33	62	132	142	394	
OTHER.....	.	13	.	64	2	EC-TWELVE.....	26	23	57	55	229	
MIXED FRUIT... (JUN)	956	1,029	11,986	13,435	17,129	GERMANY, FED. REP	1	14	15	35	102	
CANADA.....	278	161	3,378	2,393	4,313	NETHERLANDS.....	25	4	25	11	100	
EC-TWELVE.....	23	127	258	649	390	UNITED KINGDOM...	1	16	9	25		
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	46	534	798	765	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10	1	25	15	84	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	405	480	5,056	6,912	7,867	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	92	117	133	225	1,173	
JAPAN.....	195	250	1,484	2,185	3,246	JAPAN.....	86	114	128	215	1,143	
HONG KONG.....	117	152	1,628	2,120	2,157	MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	.	14	7	51	
SINGAPORE.....	41	22	719	769	877	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	13	3	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	46	11	822	765	1,113	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	0	1	3	
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	163	49	1,279	1,224	1,699	ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	644	886	2,342	2,887	9,578	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	22	77	657	676	978	CANADA.....	258	469	1,077	1,507	3,682	
OTHER.....	.	.	3	17	4	EC-TWELVE.....	132	162	270	582	2,323	
DRIED FRUIT						GERMANY, FED. REP	8	87	51	330	875	
RAISINS.....(AUG)	2,955	3,114	44,015	51,866	71,873	NETHERLANDS.....	94	13	108	42	715	
CANADA.....	95	168	2,612	1,873	3,472	UNITED KINGDOM...	18	42	54	108	353	
EC-TWELVE.....	1,017	1,111	12,145	20,373	24,548	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	71	51	207	235	909	
UNITED KINGDOM...	367	328	4,258	7,514	10,613	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	118	122	361	356	1,542	
GERMANY, FED. REP	241	351	2,806	4,845	5,019	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	51	24	126	92	499	
NETHERLANDS.....	142	164	2,305	2,729	3,893	HONG KONG.....	19	22	60	67	248	
DENMARK.....	145	114	1,873	3,726	3,428	JAPAN.....	13	36	25	72	215	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	424	406	6,362	7,164	9,306	MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	34	293	107	566	
SWEDEN.....	254	176	3,271	3,411	4,777	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	14	31	114	88	370	
NORWAY.....	89	129	1,435	1,657	1,943	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	33	17	50	36	181	
FINLAND.....	18	29	1,224	1,634	1,851	OTHER.....	.	.	0	.	5	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	961	1,285	19,007	19,315	29,509	GRPFRT, CNF....(DEC)	280	55	392	234	2,201	
JAPAN.....	388	379	13,038	12,851	20,736	CANADA.....	17	41	21	150	312	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	371	50	1,675	901	2,078	EC-TWELVE.....	22	.	22	2	101	
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	47	57	1,652	1,918	2,217	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	4	11	24	212	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	40	36	340	323	515	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	232	11	281	44	1,406	
OTHER.....	.	.	221	.	227	JAPAN.....	220	.	250	17	1,219	
PRUNES.....(AUG)	2,741	3,900	27,507	34,334	48,250	MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	.	43	.	101	
CANADA.....	240	201	1,556	1,940	2,713	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	4	7	14	51	
EC-TWELVE.....	1,294	2,075	13,397	17,286	25,424	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	5	.	15	
ITALY.....	420	428	5,171	4,678	6,570	ORANGE, CNF....(DEC)	370	319	878	790	3,611	
GERMANY, FED. REP	386	393	3,265	4,118	6,270	CANADA.....	5	.	84	27	190	
UNITED KINGDOM...	199	374	1,387	1,624	3,145	EC-TWELVE.....	3	92	6	169	301	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	404	615	4,458	5,038	6,645	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	42	71	97	215	
SWEDEN.....	114	351	1,439	1,906	2,399	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	299	160	545	427	2,263	
FINLAND.....	61	89	1,677	1,771	2,055	MALAYSIA.....	125	43	187	163	721	
NORWAY.....	72	90	790	923	1,245	SINGAPORE.....	82	22	144	94	449	
SWITZERLAND.....	158	19	448	221	691	JAPAN.....	26	9	53	39	402	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	552	761	5,568	7,273	10,329	HONG KONG.....	14	21	35	59	326	
JAPAN.....	392	583	3,864	5,117	7,022	MID. EAST & N. AFR	40	.	118	.	353	
						LAT. AMER./EX CARR	10	1	16	11	34	



# U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)						LAT. AMER., EX CARR	12	3	82	156	139
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	12	24	30	65	226	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	24	113	180	152
OTHER.....	.	.	8	.	28	OTHER.....	.	.	7	1	7
FRESH VEGETABLES						TOMATO, WHOLE (JUL)	1,053	469	6,594	3,695	7,773
ASPARAGUS..... (OCT)	1,138	710	1,428	928	5,087	CANADA.....	338	196	1,546	1,529	1,969
CANADA.....	46	65	80	92	1,946	EC-TWELVE.....	20	34	77	137	94
EC-TWELVE.....	87	104	102	164	447	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	6	.	6
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	12	21	21	34	191	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	591	153	4,670	1,665	5,295
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	994	520	1,224	637	2,398	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	429	146	4,157	1,384	4,675
JAPAN.....	987	509	1,217	619	2,257	MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	33	69	180	101
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	.	.	101	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	10	.	20	28
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	.	3	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	101	26	217	149	270
OTHER.....	.	.	.	1	.	OTHER.....	.	15	10	15	10
LETTUCE..... (OCT)	9,326	9,132	63,733	51,055	148,161	OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CANADA.....	8,747	8,320	58,982	46,195	131,614	CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL)	4,005	2,437	25,443	24,068	41,685
EC-TWELVE.....	180	284	1,737	1,314	2,868	CANADA.....	137	52	2,398	812	3,634
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	21	309	75	309	EC-TWELVE.....	328	349	2,547	2,825	4,180
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	232	361	1,674	2,449	10,889	UNITED KINGDOM...	257	310	1,904	2,397	3,200
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	61	34	312	66	GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	365	201	592
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	159	33	480	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	146	79	221	422	372
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	140	85	717	677	1,774	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	3,319	1,940	19,851	19,583	32,884
OTHER.....	19	.	122	.	163	JAPAN.....	3,024	1,675	16,350	16,670	27,744
ONION..... (OCT)	7,571	5,317	27,780	35,138	66,261	AUSTRALIA.....	254	261	3,131	2,678	4,631
CANADA.....	2,101	5,042	12,624	21,096	28,775	MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	.	47	144	145
EC-TWELVE.....	.	53	263	502	2,218	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	18	.	283	54	287
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	9	372	372	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	41	18	95	227	180
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	5,258	199	12,321	11,832	31,208	OTHER.....	.	.	2	.	2
JAPAN.....	4,705	110	6,697	4,072	19,228	FR. FRIES, FRZ. (JUL)	6,171	7,512	40,678	55,665	65,699
HONG KONG.....	320	.	3,499	2,521	6,096	CANADA.....	2	191	223	697	343
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	169	.	780	4,283	3,817	EC-TWELVE.....	25	.	281	15	282
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	141	1	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	2	101	2
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	50	.	2,002	1,283	2,615	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	6,022	7,004	39,383	53,665	63,963
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	30	23	344	234	678	JAPAN.....	5,039	6,062	33,908	46,493	55,218
OTHER.....	32	.	211	50	394	MID. EAST & N. AFR	22	230	424	546	478
POTATOES, TABL (OCT)	962	1,115	7,700	6,073	34,048	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	28	.	90	46	135
CANADA.....	882	917	6,455	4,840	29,560	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	73	111	265	581	475
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	.	54	3	OTHER.....	.	.	10	14	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	14	100	100	GARLIC, DRD/DEH (JAN)	184	185	570	398	4,921
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	110	26	346	167	501	CANADA.....	59	122	154	176	922
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	19	32	22	EC-TWELVE.....	46	26	177	103	1,706
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	35	167	658	723	3,151	UNITED KINGDOM...	35	14	94	55	1,006
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	26	.	141	238	708	GERMANY, FED. REP	7	6	47	29	433
OTHER.....	.	4	.	4	3	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	23	1	26	24	237
POTATOES, SEED (OCT)	250	206	699	731	6,425	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	27	23	85	65	458
CANADA.....	36	176	305	231	5,078	MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	.	27	12	118
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	.	.	62	22	95	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	15	2	77	.	1,379
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	100	BRAZIL.....	.	.	56	.	1,343
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	30	.	132	779	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	4	1	.	29
MEXICO.....	.	30	.	132	697	OTHER.....	11	8	23	8	73
HONDURAS.....	.	.	.	.	82	ONIONS, DRD/DEH (JAN)	1,180	1,039	2,336	2,302	14,850
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	213	.	331	346	373	CANADA.....	133	157	316	381	1,462
TOMATOES..... (OCT)	2,545	3,208	27,153	26,910	57,782	EC-TWELVE.....	396	477	934	1,046	7,386
CANADA.....	2,502	3,202	26,585	26,472	54,773	UNITED KINGDOM...	127	147	358	345	3,095
EC-TWELVE.....	.	5	1	50	1	GERMANY, FED. REP	135	200	254	431	2,422
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	1	.	1	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	104	95	228	262	1,732
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	.	.	277	233	2,532	SWEDEN.....	11	58	82	102	609
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	.	99	21	157	SWITZERLAND.....	41	17	66	82	497
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	32	2	162	134	282	NORWAY.....	22	12	51	59	345
OTHER.....	11	.	27	.	35	FINLAND.....	25	8	25	19	253
CANNED VEGETABLES						EAST ASIA & PACIF..	523	257	799	531	3,906
CORN..... (AUG)	4,666	5,784	36,949	45,477	70,042	JAPAN.....	434	148	642	353	2,518
CANADA.....	66	71	350	489	935	AUSTRALIA.....	86	85	139	142	1,141
EC-TWELVE.....	1,914	1,996	15,786	17,333	28,572	MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	.	.	.	41
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,160	1,352	6,291	8,490	11,577	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	50	14	71	135
UNITED KINGDOM...	465	313	5,688	4,431	9,582	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	9	2	19	10	114
FRANCE.....	184	62	2,648	3,137	5,576	OTHER.....	11	.	21	.	75
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	401	281	3,912	4,227	8,041	POTATO, FLAKES. (OCT)	1,018	2,264	4,144	8,640	13,423
SWITZERLAND.....	270	113	2,341	2,664	4,859	CANADA.....	27	94	157	392	534
SWEDEN.....	111	160	1,141	1,076	2,401	EC-TWELVE.....	36	146	100	1,026	786
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	2,074	3,204	15,392	21,815	29,799	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	18	26	77	149	131
JAPAN.....	1,330	2,644	9,409	16,586	19,117	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	896	1,924	3,754	6,778	11,723
HONG KONG.....	332	179	1,921	1,581	4,057	JAPAN.....	818	1,746	3,372	6,097	10,448
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	198	230	1,723	2,151	3,124	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	12	7	24	29
MID. EAST & N. AFR	52	27	372	247	659	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	40	40	49	235	211
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	102	140	927	853	1,514	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	5	.	18	8
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	57	65	210	505	2	OTHER.....	.	18	.	18	.
OTHER.....	.	.	.	8	.	POTATO, DRD/DEH (OCT)	506	304	1,600	1,945	3,615
TOM., PST & PULP. (JUL)	245	287	1,849	2,418	2,660	CANADA.....	312	272	785	1,462	2,388
CANADA.....	97	57	680	849	944	EC-TWELVE.....	33	.	51	163	137
EC-TWELVE.....	3	12	22	54	28	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	67	.	120	37	123
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	2	3	29	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	90	17	525	148	763
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	127	170	857	961	1,246	JAPAN.....	34	17	363	113	505
JAPAN.....	84	63	481	424	680	PHILIPPINES.....	40	.	119	.	158
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	36	45	239	252	353	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	66	96	99
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	21	85	214	116	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	4	7	53
						BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	14	48	33	51
						TREE NUTS					
						ALMONDS, UNSHLD (JUL)	602	170	3,777	2,086	4,754

# U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	FEBRUARY	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	FEBRUARY	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL
(REG. MKTG. YR.)	1986	1987	PREVIOUS: CURRENT: SEASON	(REG. MKTG. YR.)	1986	1987	PREVIOUS: CURRENT: SEASON
ALMONDS, UNSH (CONT)				OTHER WEST EUROPE.	12	0	221 207 288
CANADA.....	24	44	462 402	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	131	269	1,276 2,051 2,122
EC-TWELVE.....	283	.	807 9	AUSTRALIA.....	54	96	880 569 1,193
GERMANY, FED. REP	70	.	189 .	JAPAN.....	48	151	331 1,168 546
FRANCE.....	139	.	158 .	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	30	22	218 236 330
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	90	.	91 .	MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	39	228 307 332
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	9	160 107	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	58	.	346 140 350
MID. EAST & N. AFR	90	20	888 140	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	.	40 5
ISRAEL.....	40	.	102 .	OTHER.....	.	.	17 10 17
KUWAIT.....	9	.	126 16	PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP)	18	31	117 191 353
IRAN.....	11	20	91 109	CANADA.....	4	.	28 15 49
JORDAN.....	30	.	120 14	EC-TWELVE.....	5	15	6 38 80
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	33	37	451 270	FRANCE.....	11	15	5 37 59
MEXICO.....	32	37	373 256	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2 0 2
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	7	1	20 7	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	.	32 44 62
OTHER.....	65	60	1,597 1,151	HONG KONG.....	5	.	8 20 25
INDIA.....	49	60	1,575 1,151	SINGAPORE.....	3	.	16 7 17
PECANS, UNSHLD. (OCT)	2	19	227 239	JAPAN.....	2	.	0 4 11
CANADA.....	.	.	84 137	AUSTRALIA.....	2	.	8 15 8
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	116 49	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	16	38 91 148
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	88 19	MEXICO.....	1	18	37 88 144
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	10 .	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	13 . 13
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	15 .	ALMONDS, PREP.. (JUL)	1,845	1,091	21,522 20,733 33,223
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	12 23	CANADA.....	25	113	634 1,049 858
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	19	2 22	EC-TWELVE.....	987	467	14,943 10,719 22,245
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1 7	GERMANY, FED. REP	314	54	6,794 4,156 10,540
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	10 7	FRANCE.....	259	158	3,329 2,653 4,621
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1 .	UNITED KINGDOM...	342	225	1,639 2,818 3,165
OTHER.....	.	.	. .	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	173	28	1,609 2,276 2,237
WALNUTS, UNSHLD (MAY)	867	732	39,550 42,327	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	550	464	3,764 6,013 6,873
CANADA.....	154	32	2,284 1,598	JAPAN.....	394	353	2,807 5,218 5,516
EC-TWELVE.....	313	219	28,462 33,059	MID. EAST & N. AFR	105	16	409 597 550
GERMANY, FED. REP	9	43	9,760 11,394	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	3	1	47 42 90
SPAIN.....	288	92	8,412 8,853	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	1	10 10 8
ITALY.....	.	.	3,756 4,441	OTHER.....	1	1	107 26 380
NETHERLANDS.....	18	.	3,217 6,260	HOPS			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1,660 1,552	HOPS..... (SEP)	303	282	722 761 1,980
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	54	108	446 1,040	CANADA.....	138	112	169 206 411
MID. EAST & N. AFR	124	73	478 337	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	44	76	101 295 317
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	218	301	6,203 4,670	JAPAN.....	39	76	95 288 283
MEXICO.....	215	282	5,444 2,861	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	118	94	390 223 1,154
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	.	18 53	BRAZIL.....	79	20	238 146 854
OTHER.....	.	.	. 19	COLOMBIA.....	29	70	143 70 158
PISTACHIO, UNSHLD (SEP)	130	121	389 506	ARGENTINA.....	.	4	. 4 122
CANADA.....	0	.	36 13	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	15 25 28
EC-TWELVE.....	0	20	35 87	OTHER.....	3	0	47 12 70
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	20	3 55	HOPS EXTRACT.. (SEP)	178	396	1,219 1,182 2,074
FRANCE.....	.	.	0 12	CANADA.....	19	16	80 75 75
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	8	20 38	EC-TWELVE.....	77	35	115 125 188
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	84	79	185 388	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	. 15 .
EUROPE (MAINLAND)...	64	60	82 155	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	13	57 29 109
HONG KONG.....	11	18	47 115	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	83	288	923 895 1,560
AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	34 10	COLOMBIA.....	43	153	287 153 567
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	. 15	MEXICO.....	10	17	477 532 529
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	32	3	73 11	BRAZIL.....	8	15	85 103 223
MEXICO.....	32	3	72 11	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	5	14 12 18
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	0 .	OTHER.....	.	58	50 78 124
OTHER.....	14	11	41 35	101			
ALMONDS, SHLD.. (JUL)	11,671	3,132	95,972 48,241	WINE (1000 GALLONS)			
CANADA.....	98	118	2,037 3,713	GRAPE WINES... (JAN)	413	647	782 1,097 6,762
EC-TWELVE.....	3,670	728	46,040 22,175	CANADA.....	202	176	318 318 2,496
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,716	195	26,003 10,811	EC-TWELVE.....	29	157	149 316 1,576
FRANCE.....	487	249	7,042 4,231	UNITED KINGDOM...	8	118	87 218 962
UNITED KINGDOM...	478	169	5,770 2,893	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	5	23	7 35 229
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	466	242	8,291 6,059	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	13	34 31 166
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,908	637	12,674 12,874	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	55	199	95 266 1,313
JAPAN.....	1,263	484	9,226 10,347	JAPAN.....	27	96	54 132 1,012
AUSTRALIA.....	357	11	1,551 1,028	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	0 1 4
MID. EAST & N. AFR	486	267	4,313 1,431	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	12	12	31 25 210
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	27	62	1,235 510	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	92	84	150 137 975
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	26 29	BAHAPAS.....	31	22	38 29 225
OTHER.....	5,016	1,078	21,356 1,449	NETHL. ANTILLES..	19	7	32 29 208
USSR.....	4,947	999	20,671 999	LV & MW ISLANDS..	25	17	50 24 188
PECANS, SHLD.. (OCT)	27	82	270 391	DOMINICAN REPUBLI	0	.	7 . 110
CANADA.....	25	50	176 245	OTHER.....	4	3	5 3 22
EC-TWELVE.....	1	31	48 105	ESSENTIAL OILS			
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	10	22 29	LEMON OIL..... (NOV)	52	12	180 109 692
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	17	18 43	CANADA.....	14	2	19 15 46
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	7 22	EC-TWELVE.....	22	5	87 50 414
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	40 29	UNITED KINGDOM...	19	2	61 44 322
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	1	3 6	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	3	3 4 8
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	3 1	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	3	34 33 146
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1 .	JAPAN.....	7	1	26 27 88
WALNUTS, SHLD.. (AUG)	343	458	6,191 7,007	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	3	0	2 1 27
CANADA.....	58	20	484 599	MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	.	6 . 9
EC-TWELVE.....	76	130	3,616 3,654	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	0	30 7 69
SPAIN.....	34	31	2,181 1,683	OTHER.....	1	.	1 . 8
GERMANY, FED. REP	28	16	452 847	ORANGE OIL..... (NOV)	129	135	498 429 1,469
ITALY.....	1	63	699 733				



# U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS BY SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY						COMMODITY					
REGION/COUNTRY	FEBRUARY		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL	REGION/COUNTRY	FEBRUARY		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1986	1987	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1986	1987	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON
ORANGE OIL.. (CONT)						EAST ASIA & PACIF.	50	44	146	220	242
CANADA.....	5	23	14	27	34	JAPAN.....	38	16	116	160	142
EC-TWELVE.....	32	36	15	101	300	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	2	22	9	34	44
NETHERLANDS.....	11	2	30	11	119	HONG KONG.....	5	5	10	10	25
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	12	6	31	58	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	1	3	4	9
FRANCE.....	13	2	31	22	51	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	10	12	34	44	138
UNITED KINGDOM...	7	15	9	26	44	MEXICO.....	2	2	17	19	78
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	50	1	161	12	167	BRAZIL.....	3	3	7	1	17
SWITZERLAND.....	50	-	160	81	160	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	-	0	2	4
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	23	52	91	124	437	OTHER.....	5	1	7	1	24
JAPAN.....	20	22	71	58	278						
HONG KONG.....	0	24	1	50	87	SPEARMINT OIL (NOV)	31	35	170	130	470
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	0	0	1	CANADA.....	1	1	1	1	28
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	20	22	111	12	437	EC-TWELVE.....	22	24	17	79	232
MEXICO.....	-	22	88	57	349	UNITED KINGDOM...	8	1	29	28	74
COLOMBIA.....	14	-	14	-	66	FRANCE.....	7	7	31	24	65
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	1	-	1	2	ITALY.....	-	1	10	7	40
OTHER.....	-	-	38	12	91	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	-	1	1
						EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	5	53	26	119
PEPPERMINT OIL (NOV)	134	108	383	533	963	JAPAN.....	1	2	33	14	71
CANADA.....	2	4	16	12	43	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	2	0	11	2	27
EC-TWELVE.....	67	44	164	212	469	HONG KONG.....	2	2	5	5	14
UNITED KINGDOM...	33	10	82	74	212	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	0	0	1	3
GERMANY, FED. REP	14	17	29	53	82	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	3	18	13	73
FRANCE.....	8	12	17	31	61	MEXICO.....	-	1	7	8	37
NETHERLANDS.....	8	-	16	18	49	BRAZIL.....	1	2	10	3	33
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	1	12	31	34	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	-	-	0
						OTHER.....	1	1	3	4	14

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE — ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX  
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN — GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT  
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEM: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES WNM: WHOLE

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY	FEBRUARY		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL	COMMODITY/COUNTRY	FEBRUARY		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1986	1987	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1986	1987	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS						PINEAPPLES.. (JAN)					
APPLES..... (JUL)	9,188	3,546	69,245	46,220	146,384	COSTA RICA.....	8,208	8,092	14,204	13,718	74,528
CANADA.....	5,556	3,204	25,394	23,776	42,236	HONDURAS.....	3,246	2,103	6,214	4,489	32,923
NEW ZEALAND....	-	-	12,362	6,830	32,449	DOMINICAN REPUB	3,891	5,221	5,812	6,953	24,302
CHILE.....	19	158	380	768	30,792	KIWI FRUIT... (OCT)	350	647	1,123	1,642	11,516
REP SOUTH AFRIC	-	-	10,852	7,280	17,027	NEW ZEALAND....	-	-	1,027	57	9,288
FRANCE.....	3,594	172	15,821	6,791	15,821	CANNED FRUIT					
BANANAS..... (JAN)	241,328	242,876	540,030	480,002	2,942,959	APRICOTS.... (JUN)	178	475	2,939	4,101	3,589
ECUADOR.....	59,251	70,032	132,992	133,959	733,428	SPAIN.....	130	296	2,357	2,814	2,765
COSTA RICA.....	65,693	48,224	117,666	97,071	561,540	ISRAEL.....	22	54	275	237	409
COLOMBIA.....	39,581	41,880	91,526	89,714	511,684	MANDARINS... (JAN)	4,156	4,505	7,909	8,299	43,268
HONDURAS.....	33,981	44,010	81,566	88,885	507,554	SPAIN.....	2,045	2,904	4,646	5,308	20,006
RASPBERRIES. (JAN)	62	141	195	226	7,711	JAPAN.....	1,214	427	1,838	1,455	12,830
CANADA.....	-	-	0	-	7,217	KOREA, REPUBLIC	406	586	762	858	6,020
STRAWBERRIES (JAN)	490	1,376	1,303	2,196	5,817	OLIVES, TOTAL (NOV)	4,960	4,511	24,796	24,260	65,294
MEXICO.....	429	1,251	1,030	1,901	4,857	SPAIN.....	4,367	4,003	22,198	21,460	57,090
GRAPEFRUIT.. (SEP)	187	601	1,472	1,610	2,578	-BRN/GR/PR (NOV)	242	227	837	1,069	2,538
BAHAMAS.....	-	559	926	1,441	1,616	GREECE.....	215	217	737	1,002	2,372
MEXICO.....	187	-	491	27	854	-BRN/GR/PR (NOV)	288	387	2,409	1,704	5,859
LEMONS..... (AUG)	105	424	10,669	5,451	14,637	SPAIN.....	188	269	1,617	1,111	4,004
CHILE.....	-	-	6,270	1,035	8,314	MEXICO.....	-	-	429	74	805
SPAIN.....	105	196	1,989	376	3,692	-BRN/PR/GR (NOV)	12	17	141	153	572
BAHAMAS.....	-	221	2,278	4,030	2,278	GREECE.....	11	11	115	100	461
LIMES..... (APR)	1,558	2,505	29,752	24,834	31,715	-BRN/PR/GR (NOV)	359	352	1,141	1,018	3,368
MEXICO.....	1,492	2,278	25,663	21,813	27,194	SPAIN.....	342	308	1,060	903	3,013
BAHAMAS.....	2	182	3,327	2,225	3,592	-PITTED/STUF (NOV)	3,975	3,422	19,775	19,672	51,216
TANG./MANDAR (NOV)	332	472	8,282	12,593	9,673	SPAIN.....	3,830	3,359	19,402	19,227	49,586
MEXICO.....	232	344	5,676	6,962	6,218	-PRP/PRS NEC (NOV)	86	107	493	644	1,740
SPAIN.....	99	127	1,114	4,150	1,867	GREECE.....	56	41	278	363	1,003
JAPAN.....	-	-	1,437	1,415	1,477	SPAIN.....	7	58	105	188	451
ORANGES..... (NOV)	6,661	5,009	17,840	11,464	28,159	PEACHES, ALL (JUN)	1,614	1,671	23,394	11,285	28,792
MEXICO.....	2,354	2,062	4,810	6,039	8,555	GREECE.....	1,331	1,028	7,515	5,739	9,532
SPAIN.....	828	-	6,307	2,015	6,314	SPAIN.....	219	176	6,611	332	6,924
ISRAEL.....	3,213	2,827	3,249	2,829	6,205	CHILE.....	-	94	3,042	1,727	4,563
GRAPES..... (JUN)	41,844	55,626	79,477	103,484	203,401	REP SOUTH AFRIC	-	-	2,833	1,754	3,914
CHILE.....	41,807	55,163	54,197	76,084	172,696	PEARS..... (JUN)	708	213	16,418	2,085	17,633
MEXICO.....	5	-	22,264	19,301	26,850	SPAIN.....	564	44	6,556	695	7,376
MANGOES..... (JAN)	0	397	0	688	44,672	REP SOUTH AFRIC	64	-	3,989	497	4,237
MEXICO.....	-	152	-	152	36,685	AUSTRALIA.....	-	150	2,701	361	2,701
HAITI.....	-	217	-	380	7,381	PINEAPPLES.. (JAN)	20,539	19,961	40,125	34,530	250,925
CANTALOUPE. (MAY)	8,672	15,132	60,778	85,709	123,523	PHILIPPINES....	8,158	12,131	15,177	18,771	107,625
MEXICO.....	6,396	10,256	46,497	67,092	98,103	THAILAND.....	9,202	5,952	18,339	11,380	106,928
MELONS, OTHER (MAY)	7,786	13,450	33,403	46,903	61,228	MIX/N TROPIC (JUN)	1,215	1,474	14,743	10,614	19,587
MEXICO.....	2,185	3,055	15,344	23,376	23,468	MEXICO.....	429	912	4,633	6,643	7,301
GUATEMALA.....	583	278	5,625	4,155	13,091	ITALY.....	26	-	2,305	1	2,326
WATERMELONS. (APR)	5,568	13,022	77,620	79,570	93,720	REP SOUTH AFRIC	-	-	1,893	613	2,299
MEXICO.....	5,317	10,800	74,749	71,534	87,830	GREECE.....	526	-	1,724	34	1,990
PEARS..... (JUL)	2,747	5,553	7,212	10,081	25,110						
CHILE.....	2,209	5,092	2,297	5,092	10,155						
AUSTRALIA.....	-	36	733	581	5,534						
REP SOUTH AFRIC	-	-	514	188	4,025						

## U.S. IMPORTS

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT						MEXICO.....	2,761	2,293	4,673	3,845	8,670
APRICOTS....(JUL)	41	762	1,799	5,267	2,761	CANNED VEGETABLES					
TURKEY.....	36	692	1,509	4,614	2,378	PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	967	MTA	6,123	6,418	9,087
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	19	55	167	816	608	SPAIN.....	967	832	6,122	6,362	9,082
IRAN.....	.	28	36	696	437	TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	3,717	3,874	35,570	28,108	63,087
CHINA (MAINLAND)	7	17	40	82	73	MEXICO.....	682	247	4,392	1,087	15,902
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	74	421	1,146	836	2,190	PORTUGAL.....	793	825	8,765	9,617	14,815
IRAN.....	73	215	1,004	492	1,022	ISRAEL.....	1,325	533	10,904	5,887	14,382
TUNISIA.....	.	.	.	.	448	TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	992	516	9,508	6,478	15,070
PAKISTAN.....	.	189	.	190	428	ISRAEL.....	418	230	4,889	2,942	6,534
DRIED FIGS....(SEP)	21	.	3,326	2,606	3,352	ITALY.....	459	199	3,378	1,071	5,584
GREECE.....	1	.	2,826	2,193	2,832	SPAIN.....	18	37	412	1,736	1,726
TURKEY.....	20	.	394	314	397	TOMATOES....(JUL)	8,842	5,832	58,839	51,007	90,450
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	58	141	2,525	5,413	3,389	ITALY.....	4,518	2,351	25,963	27,234	45,622
MEXICO.....	57	131	2,371	4,992	3,137	SPAIN.....	2,329	2,473	18,968	13,365	25,295
FIG PASTE....(SEP)	537	355	1,936	1,068	3,189	ISRAEL.....	1,625	613	10,648	6,113	13,542
SPAIN.....	503	212	1,857	822	2,684	ARTICHOKE..(JAN)	1,317	979	3,274	2,043	18,956
TURKEY.....	34	106	34	211	357	SPAIN.....	1,316	962	3,273	2,018	18,770
FRUIT JUICE 1/						ASPARAGUS....(APR)	128	23	2,148	1,766	2,595
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)						MEXICO.....	0	.	1,033	208	1,332
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	1,869	2,685	19,604	21,241	32,883	CHINA (TAIWAN).	MTA	.	796	1,256	899
GERMANY, FED. #	607	857	4,159	5,664	7,372	MUSHROOMS....(JUL)	7,329	6,228	50,167	47,423	73,448
ARGENTINA.....	36	85	5,045	2,518	6,882	CHINA (TAIWAN).	1,885	1,562	14,835	14,641	23,062
AUSTRIA.....	245	565	2,289	3,013	3,264	CHINA (MAINLAND)	3,197	2,930	15,458	17,704	19,864
NETHERLANDS....	250	84	1,658	988	2,776	HONG KONG.....	1,345	1,137	12,187	10,369	19,110
SPAIN.....	168	233	1,882	822	2,683	FROZEN VEGETABLES					
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	1,023	524	1,968	PEAS.....(SEP)	673	1,640	3,910	4,339	8,311
FCOJ.....(DEC)	39,278	31,262	91,341	107,952	392,148	CHINA (TAIWAN).	356	1,152	1,081	2,261	3,768
BRAZIL.....	35,511	26,186	85,167	100,007	359,364	CANADA.....	271	460	1,933	1,812	3,136
GRAPE, CONC, A(JAN)	1,808	696	4,469	2,245	28,987	BROCCOLI....(SEP)	5,171	.	15,867	15,091	45,206
BRAZIL.....	670	92	2,271	839	12,665	MEXICO.....	4,786	.	12,609	10,672	38,259
ARGENTINA.....	860	218	1,470	843	9,989	GUATEMALA.....	374	.	3,024	4,070	6,197
PINEAP. # CO(JAN)	3,220	2,176	5,123	4,797	27,936	CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	2,004	3,871	13,386	16,105	17,563
PHILIPPINES....	3,096	2,138	4,816	4,726	27,030	MEXICO.....	1,855	3,815	12,088	15,157	15,798
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	5,460	4,590	11,804	9,264	54,673	OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	92	327	6,287	5,720	7,587
PHILIPPINES....	1,840	2,570	3,777	5,282	22,876	DOMINICAN REPUB	.	.	3,359	2,205	3,555
THAILAND.....	2,176	1,139	5,321	1,851	20,100	EL SALVADOR....	58	266	2,150	2,484	2,362
FROZEN FRUIT						GUATEMALA.....	33	62	695	980	1,586
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	429	449	727	861	4,587	POTATOES....(SEP)	2,677	2,993	15,977	15,795	35,529
CANADA.....	429	267	726	649	4,498	CANADA.....	2,585	2,878	15,640	15,370	34,785
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	358	831	829	1,387	6,412	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
YUGOSLAVIA.....	42	158	161	418	3,019	MUSHROOMS....(JAN)	74	82	189	184	1,022
NEW ZEALAND.....	67	406	76	472	679	JAPAN.....	32	16	71	46	398
HUNGARY.....	.	.	111	55	667	CHINA (TAIWAN).	7	6	33	17	211
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	768	6,000	2,221	9,776	22,007	KOREA, REPUBLIC	12	27	37	53	194
MEXICO.....	369	5,048	804	7,838	16,468	TREE NUTS					
POLAND.....	250	180	1,016	670	3,163	COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	2,362	4,223	6,342	8,343	40,572
FRESH VEGETABLES						PHILIPPINES....	2,121	2,900	5,281	6,325	32,950
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	1,400	3,585	5,660	8,599	14,136	BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	.	64	2,550	1,996	5,051
MEXICO.....	1,304	3,356	5,159	7,630	12,885	BRAZIL.....	9	64	2,490	1,914	4,974
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	1,486	717	9,366	5,152	13,998	PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	1,271	54	10,331	381	12,466
CANADA.....	1,379	711	8,729	5,073	12,546	IRAN.....	1,217	.	10,056	57	10,662
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	3,297	1,024	46,720	29,173	61,965	BRAZIL,SHLD(AUG)	331	196	3,152	3,063	4,484
CANADA.....	2,746	557	41,716	26,899	55,022	BRAZIL.....	139	101	1,989	2,031	3,018
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	605	1,540	3,021	3,260	6,589	PERU.....	80	84	848	714	1,127
CANADA.....	.	.	1,593	799	4,251	CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	3,941	4,923	31,652	29,875	45,574
MEXICO.....	524	1,496	839	2,285	1,393	BRAZIL.....	1,941	689	12,742	7,658	20,950
CELERY.....(OCT)	268	2,401	1,702	3,946	7,127	INDIA.....	1,581	3,630	15,439	18,900	20,400
CANADA.....	.	.	1,036	424	3,804	FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	132	368	978	901	1,886
MEXICO.....	195	2,050	225	2,670	1,977	TURKEY.....	129	261	921	641	1,745
GUATEMALA.....	73	301	386	783	1,192	HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
CUCUMBERS..(OCT)	22,031	50,422	83,136	119,171	182,331	HOPS.....(SEP)	260,824	145,541	6,882,079	1,154,735	7,807,451
MEXICO.....	21,190	48,356	78,792	115,661	172,186	GERMANY, FED. #	175,461	145,541	5,286,691	254,423	6,088,525
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	1,532	3,685	5,695	7,297	16,789	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	563,123	.	1,145,313	846,430	1,230,644
MEXICO.....	1,513	3,676	5,521	7,232	15,983	GRAPE WINE					
GARLIC.....(OCT)	2,163	1,214	3,727	2,737	16,992	(1,000 LITERS)					
MEXICO.....	28	110	189	165	10,003	CHAMPAGNE....(JAN)	2,867	3,012	7,595	5,490	54,136
ARGENTINA.....	1,855	662	1,963	929	3,309	ITALY.....	1,348	980	3,267	2,058	21,875
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	1,500	1,331	4,665	3,065	9,892	FRANCE.....	819	1,225	2,251	1,970	16,097
MEXICO.....	1,458	1,314	4,105	2,924	6,545	SPAIN.....	543	436	1,763	1,033	13,842
CANADA.....	41	.	499	99	3,256	TABLE WINE..(JAN)	21,716	16,046	54,879	34,226	314,800
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	194	1,094	1,004	2,437	11,059	ITALY.....	11,376	6,988	29,697	16,046	149,612
MEXICO.....	182	1,060	772	1,894	9,975	FRANCE.....	5,482	4,587	13,869	8,737	93,070
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	15,092	19,955	44,890	51,818	108,587	GERMANY, FED. #	2,384	1,947	5,578	3,476	35,512
MEXICO.....	11,027	18,397	32,749	46,318	86,486	FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	1,449	987	3,393	2,452	19,376
CANADA.....	3,794	767	11,003	3,382	18,795	ITALY.....	837	519	1,546	967	9,445
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	10,924	31,123	35,114	57,610	106,925	SPAIN.....	402	320	1,272	1,161	6,869
MEXICO.....	10,087	30,496	30,741	53,530	94,764	CUT FLOWERS					
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	1,600	1,459	5,232	5,259	27,974	(1,000 UNITS)					
CANADA.....	1,600	1,401	5,232	5,201	27,955	ROSES.....(JAN)	30,185	39,864	50,279	59,937	211,981
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	10,241	19,363	45,593	93,446	106,292	COLUMBIA.....	23,162	29,456	40,253	46,038	168,660
CANADA.....	10,232	19,363	45,572	93,313	106,036	CARNATIONS..(JAN)	51,236	65,910	111,301	117,916	623,259
SQUASH.....(OCT)	6,015	20,923	26,269	42,439	57,542	COLOMBIA.....	47,492	61,331	105,628	111,626	599,288
MEXICO.....	5,610	20,697	25,300	41,833	55,276						
TOMATOES....(OCT)	37,270	109,946	113,666	209,249	422,201						
MEXICO.....	36,097	108,048	111,470	206,413	408,257						
ASPARAGUS....(OCT)	2,793	2,305	5,904	5,801	9,924						

1/ UNITS OF MEASURE FOR JUICES: APPLE -- 1000 GAL 71 BRIX. FCOJ -- MT OF 65 BRIX. PINEAPPLE CONC. -- MT OF 60 BRIX.

PINEAPPLE # CONC. -- 1,000 LITERS. 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED

BRN: BRINE N: NOT GR: GREEN RP: RIPE NEC: NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED CONC: CONCENTRATED FT: FORTIFIED VERM: VERMOUTH















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